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GEO. B. HOSLER ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

Weary of Earth, He Sends a Bullet Crashing Through His Brain.

Illness the Probable Cause.

Burdened with the cares of life, depressed in spirits by the hand of sickness and discomfort, and satisfied, no doubt that to live only meant a continuation of suffering, with no hope of recovery, George B. Hosler, in the early hours of last Friday morning, while his wife was sleeping on the floor above ended his agony, with a revolver, and sent his woe-worn spirit to a world where grief forgets to mourn.

The act was committed with a weapon which he had procured the day before, on the pretext that he intended shooting some dogs, that for several nights had been prowling about the house, and disturbing his sleep. Mrs. Hosler knowing that the barking of the dogs at night had gotten to be a nuisance, she never for a moment thought that the preparation on the part of her husband was for any purpose, other than stated. Even when she heard the report of the shot, which was somewhere between five and six o'clock, she was not alarmed to any very great extent, thinking of course that it had been fired at the dogs. The awfulness of the shock, can therefore be imagined, when upon going down stairs, she found her husband sitting in a chair, with the blood streaming from a wound over his right eye. His hand still gripped the weapon, and lying on the floor, beside the chair, was a mirror, indicating that careful aim had been taken at a vital spot.

Realizing what had occurred, Mrs. Hosler hurriedly summoned aid in the person of George Kressler, who happened to be passing the house. He sent for Dr. Bierman, but his services were unavailing. After examining the body he expressed the belief that death had been instantaneous.

There is but little doubt that the act was premeditated. Frequently, in conversation with his wife he had expressed a weariness of earth, and a desire for the end. Only recently he gave explicit instructions touching the matter of his burial. She told him to disabuse his mind of such thoughts, and that he soon would be feeling better, but he refused to be comforted, until he had exacted a promise that his wishes would be carried out.

Mr. Hosler's ailment was a complication of diseases, and he had suffered for an extended period, which together with his great weight, between 350 and 400 pounds made life doubly burdensome. He, a few years ago, weighed over 400 pounds, and he was by every one regarded as the heaviest man in this section.

Mr. Hosler was born at Foundryville, near Berwick, on the 29th of January, 1853. Learning the flour milling business when a boy he, for a number of years, followed that work. After his marriage in 1874 to Miss Nancy P. Lockard, of New Columbus, he moved to Jonestown where he conducted a general store for a number of years, to sell later on and move to Rupert where he again embarked in the store business. This he sold in 1892, moving to Fernville, where he has since resided.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

C. C. Yetter, Esq., was sworn in as President of the Town Council on Monday at 12:00 o'clock, by Justice Guy Jacoby. The ceremony took place at Mr. Yetter's office in the presence of the retiring Mayor, John R. Townsend. The other members of Council were sworn in by Mayor Yetter on Monday evening. They are James Magee, J. W. Mifflin, C. W. Runyon, M. H. Rhodes, J. H. Giger and John Deily. The first meeting of the new Council will be held tonight.

Time to Clean Up.

The season of the year is here when careful attention should be paid to cleaning up the alleys and back yards. The health of the community demands that proper attention be given to remedying this evil. Get to work. Don't delay.

BURGLARS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Arrival of Night Watchman Hower Thwarted Plan to Wreck Safe.

Ran Out Door and Escaped.

An attempt to blow open the safe in the Post Office was made about two o'clock yesterday morning, and that it was not successful was due to the arrival at the rear door of the building of night watchman Hower. The plans were well laid. The burglars, after prying open the swinging doors at the front entrance, made provision for their escape in case of detection by cutting the electric light wire, causing it to be dark both in and outside the building. They also took the additional precaution to tie the hall door, below the post office, leading up to Mrs. D. W. Kitchen's apartments, with a rope. They then turned their attention to the safe. The large knob was twisted off, and into the aperture had been placed a good sized charge of nitroglycerine. Everything was in readiness to complete the job. The fuse with cap attached, was lying on the top of the safe, and five minutes more would have been sufficient time for the robbers to have accomplished their purpose.

When Hower appeared at the rear door, they took to their heels and escaped through the front door. Hower pursued them but the chase was futile, the darkness enabling them to get away.

He immediately enlisted the aid of Paul R. Eyerly of the *Morning Press*, who was the nearest person at hand, and together they made an examination of the office, after which Hower went to the Exchange Hotel to awaken Postmaster Jas. C. Brown, while Eyerly, revolver in hand, stood guard at the office door.

An examination by Mr. Brown showed that all the burglars had secured was nine cents, which had been taken from the money order drawer. Nothing else was disturbed. Had they succeeded in blowing the safe open they would have been rewarded to the extent of \$500.00 including money and stamps.

The perpetrators were doubtless accomplished in their art. Everything showed the skill and training of a full-fledged burglar. It is not known how many there were of them. Two suspicious looking characters were observed loitering about in the vicinity of the post office early in the evening. They may have been and probably were members of the gang but there must have been more. The fact that they got out of the building so quickly, would seem to indicate there had been pickets stationed on the outside and that the robbers had been warned of Hower's approach. The arc light on the Square was out, but there was a bright light in the First National Bank, and anyone standing near Rishton's store could easily have seen Hower passing.

The safe being locked, charged with nitro glycerine, there was no money orders issued at the post office yesterday. Postmaster Brown detailed the circumstances to the York State Company, and they immediately sent an expert here to see what can be done. He arrived late yesterday afternoon, and went to work at once. He succeeded in extracting much of the nitro-glycerine, and it is expected that the safe will be opened to-day.

There has nothing developed regarding the route taken by the safe crackers after leaving the post office. About half past one o'clock, a half hour before night watchman Hower routed them from the post-office, four men were seen by Mrs. Thos. Moyer, of Railroad Street. She heard them walking on the back porch, and looking out of the window she saw one of them cut the clothes line. This was evidently the rope with which Mrs. Kitchen's door was fastened.

William Rabb, who has been confined to the home of his sister, Mrs. Geo. P. Ringler, by a severe illness, since his return home from attending college at Philadelphia, several weeks ago, is able to walk out. At one stage of his sickness, his condition was quite alarming.

Remember This Bank.

When considering your financial interests, and where to safely place your money, it might be well to remember that this bank offers the most favorable conditions, because of its **SOUND POLICY AND CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT.** Remember too that money grows most surely and quickly when kept in a good bank. Pockets have a poor reputation as **SAVINGS BANKS.**

WE INVITE NEW AND DESIRABLE ACCOUNTS.

Bloomsburg National Bank

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.



Easy to paint with
Lucas Paints
(Tinted Gloss)

They spread so readily and cover so well that they take much of the labor out of painting. It's a real pleasure to use Lucas Paints.

Sale by **J. G. Wells**

OUR RETIRING MAYOR.

After serving the town for three years in the office of President of the Town Council Mr. John R. Townsend retired from that position on Monday last. Notwithstanding the many difficulties that always confront the incumbent, he has served faithfully and well, and retires to private life with the satisfaction of knowing that he has received the commendations of the public for his very satisfactory administration.

When he entered upon his duties as Mayor in 1902, he was confronted with a large floating debt. There were many demands for the expenditure of money, and it required a cool head and good judgment to provide for the handling of the old debt and to prevent the creation of a new one. Then in August, 1902 came the Bloomsburg Centennial, when he was made chairman of the Executive Committee, a position which required months of labor in arranging the details of that event. The general public knows only that it was a great success. Only those who were intimately associated with him know of the many weeks when his entire time was given up to the preparation of the event, and that it was his guiding hand largely that produced the great success of the Centennial.

The flood of 1904 brought with it additional duties for the Mayor. A relief fund was raised and a committee organized to distribute the fund among the needy, and Mr. Townsend was chairman of this committee.

Numerous improvements have been made during his incumbency, one of them being vitrified brick crossings on the streets.

He has filled an onerous office, and largely a thankless one, with marked ability and with a conscientious devotion to duty, and he leaves the office enjoying the respect and best wishes of his fellow townsmen.

HARTMAN'S SPRING OPENING.

Today and tomorrow, afternoon and evening, R. E. Hartman's store will be an attractive spot, especially so because of his great opening of spring goods. An orchestra will furnish music.

Many improvements have been made recently, the most noticeable being the handsome glass show cases that have replaced the tables. Mr. Hartman is up-to-date, and keeps his store fully abreast of the times, and sometimes a little ahead in his constant efforts to please the public.

After Easter Egg Doctors.

Pure Food Agent Robert Simmers is after the dealers in Easter eggs. Many of the so-called chocolate eggs are composed of paraffine and marble dust. He is purchasing chocolate eggs and candies which he will forward to the State chemist for analysis.

DR. EVELAND WELCOMED BACK.

In happy recognition of the return of Dr. W. P. Eveland to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church and to show their pleasure at his coming back, the members of the congregation, together with the ministers of the other denominations, tendered him and his estimable wife a very delightful reception, in the dining-room of the Methodist Church Monday evening. S. C. Creasy had charge of the reception, Miss Helen Hartman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hartman, with well chosen words and pleasing manner, welcomed Dr. Eveland back to the Church, which under his faithful leadership has prospered, and to the community where he is universally esteemed and admired. Brief remarks were made by Rev. J. E. Byers, Rev. R. S. Nichols, Rev. Mr. Whitney and Rev. Hamlin.

S. C. Creasy, speaking for the congregation, extended some words of welcome to Dr. Eveland, and assured him of the hearty co-operation in doing the Master's work.

Dr. Eveland responded in his characteristic able manner, dwelling upon the peaceful, happy relations that have always existed between pastor and people. His remarks were greatly enjoyed.

A quartette composed of O. H. Yetter, E. H. Ent, Harry Barton and R. F. Vanderslice sang several very pretty selections, after which ice cream and cake were served.

Death Claims Well Known Resident.

A three week's illness with typhoid fever, terminated in the death of Amos Wanich, at his home in Fernville, a suburb of Bloomsburg at about five o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Wanich's condition for several days previous to the end had been extremely critical, and so faint was the hope for his recovery, that his two sons, John and Charles, residing in New York, had been sent for. They arrived and were at the bedside, when the flickering flame of life deserted its earthly tenement.

The deceased was a veteran of the Civil war, having been a member of Co. G, 168th Penna. Volunteers. He was in many engagements, and fought valiantly for the cause of right. Beside the two sons above mentioned, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Bruce Kelchner, of East Third Street.

The funeral will occur to-morrow at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Millerstown church, where Rev. J. E. Byers will conduct services and interment will be made.

At a short session of court on Saturday the license of hotel Morton at Berwick was transferred from W. M. Hunsinger, deceased, to his widow Mary Hunsinger, and the restaurant license of B. F. Spoonenburg also of Berwick to Thos. L. Berger.



Yes, it's Spring again.

The time of the year when all nature as well as all Mankind will dress anew.

Way back in the garret the moths have all lined up, waiting patiently to get a square meal out of the old Winter garments.

Don't disappoint them.

We are ready to outfit you for Spring, with everything that's new and fresh in Suits, Top Coats, Trousers, Vests, Hats and Haberdashery.

For the best things to wear at fair prices most Men have a habit of coming here.

Better join the majority and come along.

You CAN'T do better, you MIGHT do worse.

BEN CIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us,
we'll treat you right.

CARPETS FURNITURE Newness Everywhere

'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets,
New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OLDEST BEACON ON COAST

Boston Light Was First One Built on American Coast.

ESTABLISHED IN YEAR 1715

For Nearly Two Centuries Its Rays Have Guided Shipping to and From Port — Was Burned and Struck by Lightning — Blown Up by the British.

The lighthouse at the entrance of Boston harbor was the first one erected on the American coast.

For nearly a century after the first settlement of these shores by the English, and New York by the Dutch, the ships that came to America were obliged at night to approach the coast with the utmost caution because there were no lighthouses to guide them into port.

Boston light, the first lighthouse established on the American coast, was begun in 1715, and finished the next year. It stood on Little Brewster island, where the present Boston light also stands. Its cost was about \$11,500, and the bill was paid by the province of Massachusetts Bay.

The first keeper of Boston light, with his wife and daughter, was drowned two years after he took office, and Ben Franklin, 12 years of age, hawked through the streets a ballad on the catastrophe, printed by his brother, which in Franklin's own words, "sold prodigiously, though it was wretched stuff."

The lighthouse was partly burned in 1751, probably from an exploding lamp, and it was also at different times struck by lightning.

The lighthouse became an object of concern to both sides in the war of independence. In the summer of 1775, while the British fleet was in the harbor, a party of Americans from Milton, under Maj. Benjamin Tupper, went to the light, and set fire to the tower. The fire destroyed the wood-work of the lantern, and the glass.

Admiral Samuel Graves in command of the fleet, sent a guard of 50 marines to the lighthouse. In September, 1775 the guard was attacked by a force of 300 men under Maj. Tupper, which killed 12 men and took the others of the guard prisoners, besides "several artisans" at work on the lighthouse, and fired all the buildings on the island and demolished the upper part of the tower.

By the time this was done the tide had fallen, and the Americans could not get away in their boats. The British observed their plight and sent a party to attack them. One of the British boats was sunk and several of the crew were lost. Maj. Tupper fled away with the loss of one man killed and three wounded. The British loss was 53 men killed or taken prisoners by the Americans. Washington thanked Maj. Tupper and his men in general orders for their gallant service at the light.

When the British evacuated Boston they did not leave the bay at once, but lingered to do as much damage as possible on the islands in the harbor. When finally they left the ports they sent boats to the lighthouse from the warship *Renown*, which took off a party of regulars then stationed there, and blew up the tower. This was the last hostile act of the British before leaving for Halifax.

The cost of maintaining the light was defrayed by a tax known as lighthouse dues, imposed on all shipping, except coastwise, entering or leaving the port of Boston. In 1789 this tax was one shilling a ton on foreign vessels, and 2½ pence on domestic shipping.

Boston light could properly be called "the" lighthouse for 44 years, or until a light was built at Sandy Hook. Other ports saw the value of a fixed and reliable guide to shipping, but progress was slow at best, in building lighthouses on a coast so long as that of the colonies, and as late as Aug. 7, 1789, when the United States took over the title to the lighthouse in the various seaboard states, there were but eight lights on the Atlantic coast, and none on the gulf.—*Astorian Globe*.

Automobile Beginnings.

How many persons remember that from 1834 to 1840 George Hancock's steam coaches ran at a profit between Paddington and the City? Is it realized generally that Gottlieb Daimler, the true father of the petrol engine, had worked in England as well as in Germany before he patented, in 1884 only, the Otto gas engine and fitted it in 1886 to his bicycle, which may be regarded as the first motor car driven by an explosion engine? From this date progress abroad was of remarkable rapidity, while in England none was possible until in 1895 Mr. Evelyn Ellis imported a four horse power Panhard and Sir David Salomons a Peugeot.

There followed a modest demonstration at Tunbridge Wells of these two vehicles, a De Dion steam car and a petrol bicycle, and then, after some agitation, the Light Locomotives Act of 1896. In fact, from a modern point of view, Gottlieb Daimler is the parent of the infant motor car and Mr. Henry Chaplain is its sponsor in England.

An interesting example of the many different practical uses which are likely to be found for the X-rays is provided by the Ceylon pearl fisheries. By the application of the rays it is now said to be possible to tell whether an oyster contains a pearl or not, and those which are in a purely normal and healthy state are thrown unopened back into the sea. By the adoption of this device, the depletion of the oyster bed is, of course, reduced very greatly.

EUROPE OUR MARKET.

The Wonderful Absorptive Power of Old World for American Products. In an article in *World's Work* on "What Europe Means to Us," J. D. Whelpley presents facts of tremendous meaning to the United States. He says:

Always buying more than it sells, eating more than comes from its soil, lending more than it borrows, and in every way apparently giving more than it takes, Europe's constantly increasing population, wealth and power form a mystery, for they are the most wonderful and fascinating of all economic phenomena.

The United States has a population of twenty-two to the square mile. In the past one hundred years, Europe has sent 40,000,000 people to the United States and other new countries, and yet today has a population of 103 to the square mile, or nearly twice as many as when this emigration began. In the meantime, wages have increased, wealth has piled up, trade has quadrupled, and the purchasing power of the people of Europe has more than kept pace with all these advances.

Even to estimate the animal domestic exchanges of Europe is beyond the reach of intelligible figures. The foreign exchange is a quantity which can be determined with more or less accuracy, however, and its amount—\$14,000,000,000 annually—conveys an idea of the tide of commerce that flows through this heart of the world.

The imports of these eighteen countries amount to \$8,000,000,000, the exports to \$6,000,000,000, showing an excess of purchases over sales amounting to \$2,000,000,000. The imports from abroad, meaning from countries other than European, are to supply European deficiencies, and these are largely of food and raw materials.

About 65 per cent of the total exports from the United States are of agricultural products, though much of this might be regarded as manufactured goods because many agricultural products are put through manufacturing processes. Roughly speaking, the American people sell \$900,000,000 worth of such products a year to foreign buyers. Nearly 90 per cent goes to Europe, hence about four-fifths of the American goods sent to Europe supply food and raw material. American products feed the operatives in the European mills and factories who are making goods for all the world. They provision the foreign ships which carry the world's commerce, and keep down the cost of living in Europe by supplementing the comparatively scanty supply of home-grown foods. These agricultural products of America are now so necessary to Europeans that they are admitted without serious restrictions to nearly all European markets.

"Doubles" of Public Men.

Nearly every well known personage has a double who, by careful dressing, does his best to keep up the flattering illusion. King Edward has several, but the one with the strongest resemblance lives in the East End.

The kaiser's double is a tailor, King Oscar of Sweden's an inhabitant of Lyons, the part of the county, by the way, from which the king's grandfather originally came; and King Leopold of Belgium's is a pickpocket, who takes advantage of the likeness to practice his rascality upon smart crowds on public occasions.

Leaving the crowned heads, President Loubet, it was shown the other day, has a double in Paris, while President Roosevelt's likeness is a comic singer. M. Combes, the French premier, is the exact likeness of an old general of the empire, while M. Peltan, the French minister of marine, is doubled by a bookmaker and a cab driver.—*The Sketch*.

Sweetening Sugar.

All sugar is not sweet, or rather sweet enough to come up to the required standard of sweetness, so some kinds must be sweetened artificially. There are many establishments where this process is carried on. A cone of sugar is placed over an apparatus apex downward, many little holes in the apparatus coming in contact with the point of the cone. A thick liquid is poured on the flat end of the cone and the machinery is set in motion. The holes become the mouths of the suction tubes and the sweetening liquid is drawn through the cone, giving it the necessary quality.

Acquisition From Japan.

Another beautiful foliage plant, an acquisition from Japan, is the *Aspidistra*, not often met with, though for decoration it surpasses flowers more widely known. I have seen a large specimen plant of it at the residence of a lady on Edwards street. It is low-growing, the broad leaves having the tendency to bend over when the pot becomes quite full of them. When too large it is good to divide the roots. It is generally thought not to flower, but it does, like the wild ginger, have its blossoms concealed low near the ground. They are of a purplish color.—*Hartford Times*.

Vaccination Without a Scar.

As a result of experiments made in some of the hospitals in Paris, it is stated that vaccination performed under a red light leaves no scar and causes less pain. The patient is vaccinated in a room where the only light is an incandescent lamp with a red globe.

Makes Bird of An Airship.

J. R. Dalmida of St. Catherine's, Ont., has invented an airship. It is constructed of bamboo, resembles a bird in shape, and has two wings, each 84 feet long. It is worked by levers moved by the operator's feet.—*New York World*.

THE OLD STAGE DRIVER

Making His Last Stand in the Far West.

RAILROADS PUSHING HIM

Wherever He Is Found He Is Still An Important Person—Excitement of His Arrival—Little Niceties of His Profession Set Forth in a Graphic Manner.

It is only in isolated regions of the West, where the thing we call civilization has by chance neglected its duties, as the plowman leaves weedy patches in the corners of the field, that the cowboy may still be found unspooled; and it is even a rarer fortune to encounter a stage driver whom readers of Bert Harle could recognize. What the homesteader and the sheepman have done to the one, the railroad has done to the other; and the sadness of hastening extinction hangs over them both.

Here is Estes Park—happy, unroaded land!—the coming of the stage is a daily happening, in which every inhabitant takes an interest so keenly personal that the event itself, as well as the interest, becomes spectacular.

Toward 4:30 o'clock anxiety sits gaunt upon every countenance. Will the stage be late? Somebody who drove over Park Hill in the morning said the roads were heavy. A freighter from Lyons was stuck for three hours on the other side of the pass. The outlook grows gloomier every minute, and all eyes are strained with gazing at the dusty road toward the place where it disappears behind the shoulder of a hill. It needs no over fanciful inclination to conceive, after listening to impatient exclamations on all sides, that the continued tolerability of many lives, as well as the further existence of Estes Park as a habitable place, depends upon the arrival of that stage, with its pouches of mail. No one may know the golden increments of expectancy who has not waited for a letter by stage.

A boy (of course) perched precariously on the roof of the store first describes the stage whirling in its nimbus of dust around the promontory. Upon his shout the groups suddenly rearrange themselves and the relaxation of facial muscles presages new faith in the ultimate worth of human existence. Meanwhile the stage, in a kind of final fury of speed, careers grandly up the stretch of road, sweeps through the open space ordered by the postmaster, makes an elated swing for position, and stops at the postoffice door with the wheels within an inch of the steps, but never grazing them. To have scraped them would have been a humiliation from which the driver never could have recovered.

The mail and the passengers out, the driver takes his tired team to the stable, and then loses no time returning afoot to the postoffice, where, having accepted one of many proffered cigars, he deigns to make Spartan-like replies to the volumes of questions and tentative remarks timidly addressed to him. He is a good fellow at heart, tolerant of the common world, and willing at times to entertain with speech as well as deeds.

But today is not his day for loquacity. Down at Lyons, where the Burlington ends he heard a bit of news—that one of the proposed branch lines of the railroad now building will probably have Estes Park for its terminus and his heart is filled with sadness. By and by the crowd, seeing his mood, leave him to his reflections, and the departing people, hurrying away by the four roads they came, leaving him leaning against a post, with the postmaster's woolly dog squatting at his feet and looking sympathetically up in his face.

The stage driver has let his cigar go out, and his eyes are fixed upon the west, where behind the snowy range the sun is tumbling into his world bed of rosewood inlaid with pearl and draped with cloud curtains of frail pink and tender yellow hues. But it is not the sunset he sees. Behind Old Flat Top yonder, thirty miles away, are the grading camps of the new railroad that is climbing the Rockies on its way to the Pacific coast. And if he is not thinking of them, the interlopers, it's quite too bad, and I am done with him.—*Ed-ward A. Bingham, Estes Park, Col.*

Selling One's Wares.

In parts of Switzerland the baker's wife carries round the bread in a sort of hamper, and she has not a fixed, immutable charge, but chaffers for a price with the customers. The old English word for this process was "cheaping," which in many places in England has been corrupted into chipping. Chipping Norton, for instance, is really Cheaping Norton, or the place where goods were cheapened—that is, sold by chaffer.

"Front Room" Crusade.

An English educational society which declares that people ought to live in and use their "front rooms" has created a sensation. The London Express remarks: "Such a reckless suggestion is calculated to undermine the very foundations of lower middle-class home life in this country," the front room being sacred to "company" over there.

Old Maids' Paradise.

The disproportion of the sexes is still very great in some parts of Australia. In West Australia, for example, there are only 64,000 women in a population of 168,000.

A fellow will often run into debt and then try to crawl out.

CAN ANIMALS THINK?

John Burroughs Contends That They Have No Such Power.

Animals have keen perceptions—keen in many respects than our own—but they form no conceptions, have no powers of comparing one thing with another. They live entirely in and through their senses. To all that inner world of reflection, imagination, comparison, reason, they are strangers. They never return upon themselves in thought. They have sense memory, sense intelligence, and they profit in many ways by experience, but they have no soul memory, or rational intelligence. All the fundamental emotions and appetites men and the lower animals share in common, such as fear, anger, love, hunger, jealousy, cunning, pride, curiosity, play; but the world of thought and thought experience, and the emotions that go with it, belongs to man alone.

It is as if the psychic world were divided into two planes, one above the other—the plane of sense and the plane of spirit. In the plane of sense live the lower animals, only now and then just breaking for a moment into the higher plane, says John Burroughs in *Harper's Magazine*. In the world of sense man is immersed in so; this is his start and foundation; but he rises into the plane of spirit, and here lives his proper life. He is emancipated from sense in a way that beasts are not.

Peru Has High Railway.

One of the most interesting trips afforded by the present transportation facilities of Peru is that over the Oro-yo railroad, which now runs from Callao to the gold fields of Cerro de Pasco. It is considered one of the wonders of the Peruvian world, and the original contract was taken by Mr. Meigs at \$27,600,000 in bonds at 79. It is certainly the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere and as a specimen of American enterprise and workmanship it suffers nothing by comparison. It was begun in 1870 and finished in 1876, and additional work has since been done on it. Commencing in Callao, it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimac, rising nearly 5,000 feet in the first forty-six miles.

Thence it goes through the intricate gorges of the Sierras till it tunnels the Andes at an altitude of 15,645 feet, the highest point in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam. The wonder is doubled on remembering that the elevation is reached in seventy-eight miles. One of the most remarkable things in connection with this road is that between the coast and summit there is not an inch of down grade. The difficulties encountered in its construction were extreme—landslides, falling boulders, soriche (or the difficulty of breathing in high altitudes) and verugas, a disease known only along the line of this road, characterized by a species of warts breaking out all over the body and bleeding. About 8,000 workmen were engaged at one time, and between 7,000 and 8,000 persons died or were killed in the construction of the road.—*Engineering Magazine*.

Beware of These Flowers.

It is claimed that the tulip is a dangerous flower. Take a tulip of a deep crimson color and inhale it will be apt to make you lightheaded. You will say and do queer things—dance, sing, fight, swear and so on. For two hours you will cut up in this way. Afterward you will be depressed.

The poppy is another flower supposed to be dangerous. A young woman of a nervous temperament, if she lingers among a bed of poppies, will grow drowsy, the same as if she had smoked a pipe or two of opium.

In Asia Minor, where the opium manufacturers cultivate vast fields of poppies, tourists inspecting the beautiful flowers often become altogether incapacitated. They get so sleepy they can hardly talk. They reel in their gait. In some cases they have to be put to bed.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Straw in Egyptian Brick.

The ancient Egyptians had a process for making bricks which rendered them very hard yet easy to work. An American engineer, Mr. Acheson, thinks he has discovered their secret, says the *London Globe*. The Egyptians used straw, and by boiling straw in water and mixing clay with it he found that it gave hard, shapely bricks that did not crack nor deform in baking. Analysis proved the effect due to tannin dissolved in water. Further experiments showed that from ¼ to 1 per cent of the tannin of commerce added to the resistance of the brick. The process also economizes water, and such bricks dried in the sun are even more solid than those of the kiln.

Millions and the Mikado.

The emperor's yearly expense of living is limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from the national treasury, writes *Homestead* Whitfield in *Success*. He has got to pay out of it some 1,000 employees. The lady-in-waiting is said to be paid \$150 monthly. I have no doubt that even a washing-girl is paid about \$70. Japan is a country where a laboring man's wages are not more than 50 cents daily. The chief cook of the imperial palace is paid \$200 a month.

The Golden Mean.

The motto of the Greeks was "Nothing too much." An excess of courage is brutality. An excess of economy is penuriousness.

An excess of taste is preciosity. An excess of gentleness is timidity. An excess of confidence is egotism. Who will show us where to draw the line?—*Everybody's Magazine*.

HOTEL HOUSECLEANING

Giant Task Accomplished in the American Caravansary.

EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING

Much Silver, China and Linen, Owing to Breakage or Theft, Must Be Replaced — Carpets Renewed. Army of Cleaners Required. Costs Nearly \$50,000.

Fifty thousand dollars in cold cash and three months of incessant work by a thousand people are required to accomplish the greatest house cleaning in the world. The woman who is driven to the verge of nervous prostration by her semiannual bout with the powers of dust and moths in a small house or apartment would probably stand aghast at the task of a hotel manager who must clean and refurnish his hotel, and yet be ready to receive the travelers who may appear at this inopportune time.

The housewife who discovers that one of her precious spoons has been stolen by a dishonest maid, or some of her finest dishes have been nicked, sheds a few futile tears. The manager of a hotel loses thousands of dollars every year in silverware and table furnishings, which are taken, not by help, but by guests of the house, who carry them off as souvenirs.

Spoons, forks, salt-shakers, small individual breakfast castors, tete-a-tete sugar bowls, creamers, after-dinner coffee cups and saucers, all these fall prey to the tourist who thinks it is clever to carry away hotel souvenirs and the proprietor of the hotel has come to regard it as another avenue of expenditure.

The American public which can afford to stop at a high-priced hotel has gone luxury mad, and carpets must be thick and velvety under foot, so there is no turning of the economical ingrain. The carpets must be disposed of either by selling to smaller hotels or private parties, or through auction rooms.

The replenishing of linen costs \$10,000 a year, and as much more is required to purchase new china and silver service. New furniture and carpets, together with the wages paid to help, will bring the cost up to \$50,000.

The house cleaning force is called in about the middle of June and works until the middle of September, which presumably is a slack season for hotels in large cities. The hotel has its own upholstering, carpenter and mattress shops. Carpets are sent out to be cleaned, but are re-sewn and laid by the hotel force.

The rooms are torn up in sections, so that some parts of the house are always ready for guests. The decorations, papering and oiling of the wood-work are done by contract. The furniture is removed to the cabinetmakers' shop in the basement, where it is all done over.

The mattresses are recovered or filled, according to the need, and pillows are treated in the same way. Curtains are taken to a different department, where expert darners take them in hand, which accounts for the long life of a real good lace curtain, as, if properly handled, they will wear several seasons. Tapestry hangings and oriental rugs are treated the same way.

In the meantime the managers of the hotels have gone on their annual jaunts to Europe, or to some mountain resort, the famous chef is off on his yacht for a brief respite from the onerous duties of catering to millionaire appetites, and midsummer finds the heads of the various departments, such as the housekeeper, the head of the linen room and the steward, left to carry the house cleaning to a successful and satisfactory issue.

The floating population of such a hotel is equal to that of a small city. Even in midsummer, with housecleaning at its height, pilgrims for pleasure who are stopping en route in New York bring this population up to a thousand souls. In midwinter it is increased to 1,500, and some idea of the services demanded by rich travelers can be imagined when it is learned that 1400 servants are required to cater to the needs of the 15000 guests.

Let the woman who has hysterics because her husband brings home a guest during the house-cleaning days ponder on the duties of the hotel housekeeper and decide that she has no corner on trouble.—*Washington Star*.

Origin of the "Best Man."

The barbaric bridegroom secured his mate by one of two methods—capture or chase. Wooing was a form of girl-stealing. According to the former method, the groom started on the warpath with some chosen companion. This may be the origin of the "best man"—who knows! The best man and the wooer had to go in full uniform and armor, for in those strenuous times the father-in-law and mother-in-law either succeeded in putting the wooer out of the way the first time he called, or else he made away with the daughter—took to the woods or the plains, as the case might be, with spears, boomerangs, jagged flints and arrows showering after the retreating party, as we now throw slip-pers.

Respect to Hamlet's Memory.

A railway is about to be constructed near Elsinore, which will run across the spot traditionally believed to be the grave of Hamlet. Numerous signed protests against the projected railway have been addressed to the government.

CIGARETTE SELLING SYSTEM.

How Each Customer is Automatically Supplied With Favorite Blend.

Writing of the application of system to large businesses, Atherton Brownell says in *World's Work*: Systems have been devised, by which, with the aid of a single clerk, a more minute and accurate record can be kept of a great business house than could be kept by a large force of accountants. A good example of a perfect system is the one used by a firm of cigarette makers who have a private trade, for they make their goods to order for individual customers. The characteristic feature of their business is that they mix the tobacco to suit each individual customer's taste. They must have direct communication with their patrons, and these patrons buy as few as 500 cigarettes at a time. To get their trade is easy; to hold it is more difficult. On their files, they carry a memorandum of the tastes of perhaps 2,000 smokers and the formula of the mixture which suits everyone best, together with a design of his crest or monogram, which he desires stamped in his wrappers. Every customer's daily consumption is noted and by the automatic operation of their system, his name comes to the front a week before he may be reasonably expected to have exhausted his last order. So nicely has this system been adjusted, that recently, during a spell of extremely humid weather, when orders could not be filled, every customer found his wants supplied, during this period of waiting, from a stock kept on hand for the purpose.

We All Eat Too Much.

As the result of his exhaustive experiments with a squad of United States soldiers doing heavy gymnasium work under restricted diet, Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, concludes that most people eat too much.

The men were worked hard in gymnasium and gained steadily and greatly in strength while they were being fed far less than the average diet.

They were called the "Starvation Squad," but their photographs taken at the close of the experiment do not look like those of starving men, rather like those of competent gymnasts. Says Prof. Chittenden in his recently published "Physiological Economy in Nutrition": "Our results . . . justify the conviction that the minimal protein requirements of the healthy man under ordinary conditions of life are far below the generally accepted dietary standards, and far below the amounts called for by the acquired tastes of the generality of mankind. The amount of protein or albuminous food needed daily for the actual physiological wants of the body is not more than one-half of the protein food ordinarily consumed by the average man. Body-weight (when once adjusted to the new level,) health, strength, mental and physical vigor and endurance can be maintained with at least one-half of the protein food ordinarily consumed."

Proteids are the chemical elements that most people get by a meat diet, through beans, peas and some other vegetables are also strong in proteids. Eat less meat is the practical equivalent of Prof. Chittenden's advice.

It has been noticed by amateur mountaineers that Adirondack guides and Swiss mountain men eat less solid food than the average Wall street broker, who does little physical labor.

Learning French.

I recently visited the most famous international institute in Switzerland, writes "N. R. C." in the *London Mail*, and was enabled to witness the whole system by which splendid linguists are turned out.

As soon as the boy arrives he is told that he must speak French, and on every occasion he speaks his mother tongue he is given a certain number of "lines" to write out. These are usually in French and German.

Take French as an example. Say the pupil is English, and does not know a word of French. He is shown a huge illustrated map with all kinds of animals, trees and common objects in colors. The master will point to an animal, the boy is told the French for it, and in a very short time he knows the name of every object on the map. The whole time he is being spoken to in French and getting accustomed to the sound.

One little chap informed me that he was English. He spoke French and German with great fluency, and he had a fair smattering of Italian. "How long have you had this youngster?" I asked the head master. "Oh, he's only been with us a year and a half; but come and look at his written work."

This youngster's French and German were excellent and his Italian fair.

Coins a New Word.

An Ohio man wrote to Elmer Dyer, secretary of the Republican national committee, claiming to have done great work for Roosevelt in the campaign, and asking for a job. He said he would like to be "chief cuspidorian" of the Treasury Department. Mr. Dyer wrote in reply: "I regret to inform you that there is no such position as chief cuspidorian of the Treasury Department, although I think there might very well be. Unfortunately, however, while you have coined a word, I cannot coin the job."

Prof. Korn of Munich has presented a report to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences stating that he has perfected a system for transmitting photographs, sketches and facsimiles of signatures over ordinary telegraph wires. Any photograph, he says, can be transmitted over a wire 1,000 miles long in twenty minutes.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Allman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Agricultural Experiment Station. Feb. 14, 1905. Mr. Thorne M. Carpenter has resigned his position as Assistant Chemist of the Station, and assistant in the investigations with the respiration calorimeter, to accept a similar position in connection with the investigations on human nutrition at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the promotion of Mr. N. C. Hamner, and Mr. W. A. Smith, a graduate of the College in 1901, has been appointed assistant chemist.

Mr. J. B. Robb, of the Maryland Agricultural College, who has assisted in the respiration calorimeter investigations during the past three winters, has been temporarily engaged for the same purpose for the present season.

Since the issuance of last News Items four new granges have been organized as follows:

No. 1282, Franklin Co., by Worthy State Master, W. F. Hill.

No. 1283, Clearfield Co., by Worthy Deputy, Harrison Straw.

No. 1284, Centre Co., by Worthy Deputy, John S. Dale.

No. 1285, Clearfield Co., by Worthy Deputy, E. M. Davis.

"LITTLE RED BOOK."

A year ago the Executive Committee of the State Grange provided for the publication of a pamphlet explaining the Principles, Purposes and Achievements of the Grange. An edition of 10,000 copies was issued. This was soon exhausted. Another edition of 25,000 copies is just off the press. In the book much is told about the grange in a few words. Any one wanting a copy can have it for the asking. It can be obtained from any officer of the State Grange or almost any member of the order.

It must be admitted that many use the ballot who are poorly qualified to discharge this important duty. Yet we fail to see that it requires a higher order of intellect or degree of attainment to vote for measures than it does to vote for men. When we vote for men how often do they fail us and refuse to do the thing we expect them to do and do the thing we do not want done. It is seldom wise to employ another to do for us what we can do better for ourselves. There may be plausible arguments against Direct Legislation but they do not appear on the surface.

The present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature is drawing to a close. Fellow farmer, what laws have already been passed or are likely yet to be passed in your interest? When hearings were had before the Road and Ways and Means committees on roads and taxes were you present either in person or through a representative? Why was the bill to authorize trolley lines to carry freight smothered in committee? The Grange was heard with respectful attention on all of these measures. If it was not strong enough to command, the fault lies with the farmers who remain outside of the gates.

The votes represented by the nearly 300,000 farms of the state could secure the passage of any reasonable measure they might ask for. They have only to stand together. This they will never do without organization. To those who desire to help the farmers to secure proper recognition the Grange offers the best possible agency.

There is no danger of race suicide, national suicide or any other great

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nervine seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nervine, and I am entirely well."

ROSA E. WEAVER, Sturtevant, Ia.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

evil among a class of people who are indolent, prosperous and contented, people who must work because they are not able to live without it and who are not yet driven by want, not enervated by poverty, on the one hand nor by luxury on the other. Such is the American farmer. That he may remain such he must be vigilant. He needs to have a clear understanding of the agencies for good and evil that are at work in the land. With one hand he must help the good and with the other restrain the evil. He cannot afford to be passive and expect to remain unburied. If he hopes to hear the "Well Done" of the good Christian and to be regarded as a worthy descendant of the men who founded the Republic he must see to it that he gets for his own use the full measure of the wealth he produces. Anything less means that his class must step to a lower plain of living. This continued long enough leads to serfdom. The farmers in the grange are jealously guarding the interests of the farm. How is it with those outside?

EARLY FAILURES IN LIFE.

Edison's Achievements Nearly All Founded on Partial Failures.

Talking in his laboratory after an exhaustive twenty-hour day of labor, Edison said that three failures nearly always preceded one success. This referred to signal failures, not to ordinary small disappointments. It is not generally known that when Edison was working at his phonograph he was repeatedly disappointed in his efforts to perfect it, and more than once he was utterly discouraged and at the point of abandoning it. The same has been true of his more recent storage battery, which has nearly reached a point of efficient success. The failures which he encountered were sufficient to discourage a less determined spirit.

"Why, I had gone to bed completely exhausted a score of times," he explained, "and fully confident that I would never resume work again on my patents. I suppose a list of my best inventions carries tales of woe and sorrow which the public knows nothing of. They represent something more than my work; they are my life blood. An inventor's work is not so pleasant as some imagine, for he must toil and grope around in the dark all alone. He doesn't dare tell of his hopes and dreams to another for fear the latter will steal his ideas. He is also tormented with the fear that nothing will come from his study and thought. When the idea does flash upon his mind it seems little less than a miracle. He can't understand it any more than he could the idea itself before it became clear to him.

"Accidental discoveries? Oh, yes; many inventions are accidental. I've read that nearly all of mine were the result of accident, blind stumbling upon something which I could not think out. But let me say this, that while the idea flashes upon the mind suddenly, and at times in an apparently blind way, it is really the result of much thought, study, and work along particular lines. When the mind is dwelling for months—yes, and years—upon a single phase of a question, it is not so strange that some day the right idea will come to the mind. I've had day inspirations and night inspirations. I've almost dreamed some of my inventions true. I've worked so hard over them that my mind actually worked while I slept, and I awoke in the morning to find what I had been hunting for in my waking moments for years was as clear as daylight. Yes; my failures more than outnumber my successes. There are more inventions that I have hoped to make, but failed in, than all my successful ones put together. And some of them have absorbed more of my time and labor, too, than any now in use. But I do not suppose that my life has been very different from that of others. The public knows our successes, but we keep our failures to ourselves. That is natural.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

April Will Be Stormy.

Storms galore are predicted for April by Hicks. He says there will be plenty of warm days and pleasant weather, sandwiched between the bad spells, and about the middle of the month there will be terrific electrical storms and violent tornado disturbances, which will break up into snow squalls and sleet storms.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Usually the most guarded secret about a 'patent medicine' establishment is the formula for making its preparations. The J. C. Ayer Co. of Lowell, Mass., however, will, in a short time, print the formula used in making their famous Sarsaparilla on each bottle. As there has been considerable agitation in some quarters as to the ingredients of some proprietary medicines and their injurious effect upon the human system, the Ayer Co., who have nothing to hide, will take the public into their confidence by printing their formula for manufacture upon each and every bottle, showing conclusively that there is nothing to injure, but everything to improve the body in their medicines.—The Evening Herald, Pottsville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4	30	12	32
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Sunbury.....	6:45	9:55	2:00	5:35
Klines Grove.....	6:54	10:04	2:09	5:44
Wolverton.....	7:03	10:13	2:18	5:53
Kipp's Run.....	7:12	10:22	2:27	6:02
South Danville.....	7:21	10:31	2:36	6:11
Boyd.....	7:30	10:40	2:45	6:20
Roaring Creek.....	7:39	10:49	2:54	6:29
Catawissa.....	7:48	10:58	3:03	6:38
East Bloomsburg.....	7:57	11:07	3:12	6:47
Scranton.....	8:06	11:16	3:21	6:56
Nesquehanna.....	8:15	11:25	3:30	7:05
Pottsville.....	8:24	11:34	3:39	7:14
Scranton.....	8:33	11:43	3:48	7:23
Scranton.....	8:42	11:52	3:57	7:32
Scranton.....	8:51	12:01	4:06	7:41
Scranton.....	9:00	12:10	4:15	7:50
Scranton.....	9:09	12:19	4:24	7:59
Scranton.....	9:18	12:28	4:33	8:08
Scranton.....	9:27	12:37	4:42	8:17
Scranton.....	9:36	12:46	4:51	8:26
Scranton.....	9:45	12:55	5:00	8:35

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	1	67
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wilkesbarre. Leave	7 15	10 35	1 24	6 00
Scranton. Arrive	7 20		1 30	6 05
Scranton. Leave	7 32			6 17
Scranton. Arrive	7 34		1 34	6 19
Scranton. Leave	7 40		1 40	6 25
Scranton. Arrive	7 39	10 50	1 11	6 26
Scranton. Leave	7 46	11 07	3 21	6 37
Scranton. Arrive	7 58		1 22	6 42
Scranton. Leave	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Scranton. Arrive	8 09	11 16	3 48	7 00
Scranton. Leave	8 10	11 20	3 48	7 00
Scranton. Arrive	8 18	11 35	3 58	7 09
Scranton. Leave	8 29		4 08	7 20
Scranton. Arrive	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Scranton. Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Scranton. Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Scranton. Leave	8 48	12 00	4 19	7 39
Scranton. Arrive	8 55		4 26	7 46
Scranton. Leave	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Scranton. Arrive	9 03		4 35	7 56
Scranton. Leave	9 12		4 42	8 03
Scranton. Arrive	9 15		4 45	8 06
Scranton. Leave	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
Scranton. Arrive	9 30	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Capital \$100,000
STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES
Cash, \$12,132.94	Capital, \$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds, 30,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net), 145,392.98
Other Bonds, 36,125.00	Circulation, 49,300.00
Real Estate, 27,000.00	Deposits, 404,912.98
Loans, 24,149.71	
Other Assets, 129,288.31	
\$698,705.96	\$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
 ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
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 At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of
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 GEO. E. ELWELL, Editor.
 D. J. TASKER, Local Editor.
 GEO. C. ROAN, Foreman.

TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year
 In advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
 Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
 Advance.

All communications should be addressed
 THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMO-
 CRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY
 JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY,
 JUNE 13th.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
JERRY A. HESS
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
 of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 (north side)
WM. BOGERT
 of Scott Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
 of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
 of Berwick.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
 of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK
 OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
 of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
 of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELISHA RINGROSE
 of Center Township.

Subject to the rules of the Republi-
 can Party.
 Primary Election Saturday, April
 15th. Convention, Monday, April
 17th.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 30, 1905.

The President has reached a decision with regard to the Dominican negotiations which promises to tide over the delicate situation resultant from the Senate's adjournment without action on the Dominican protocol and obviate all possibility of conflict with foreign powers over the question of Dominican indebtedness. This consists of the acceptance of the Dominican government's proposition that the United States assent to the appointment of American citizens who will, when appointed by Santo Domingo, administer the affairs of the Dominican customs houses and deposit in some New York bank 55 per cent of the customs receipts, the remaining 45 per cent to be paid over to the government of Santo Domingo. The 55 per cent deposited in New York will remain intact pending action by the United States Senate on the Dominican protocol. If such action is favorable the money will be paid pro rata on the adjudicated claims against Santo Domingo. If the Senate rejects the treaty the whole amount will be returned to Santo Domingo.

Contrary to his usual methods of procedure the President summoned to his assistance Senators Gorman, Spooner, Lodge, Foraker and Knox, and it was only on their advice that the course adopted was the only one that properly could be pursued that the President gave his final consent to the arrangement. The President has already, on request of Santo Domingo, named two men to act as receivers of Dominican customs when they shall have been appointed by President Morales.

The present indications are that the Dominican protocol will be ratified by the Senate next fall. The Democrats in the upper chamber administered a severe rebuke to the President for what they believed to be his intention of acting in this matter without consulting the Senate. Having done that and demonstrated to him the necessity of conducting the foreign affairs of the nation in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, they are now prepared to act on wholly patriotic grounds and will consider the Dominican treaty solely on its merits. The circumstances surrounding the Republic of Santo Domingo, its close proximity to the United States and its appeal to this country to assist it in meeting its obligations at a time when no other power can render such assistance without coming into conflict with the Monroe Doctrine, are all likely to appeal to Democratic as well as Republican Senators and the prediction that the treaty will eventually be ratified seems to be well founded.

The President has called for and received the resignations of all the members of the Panama Canal Commission and will shortly announce the personnel of the reorganized Commission. This step was taken in accordance with the President's intention, announced some time ago, to reorganize the Commission on different lines and place in the important positions men of energy and exceptional executive ability. Thus far, the President has selected Judge Charles F. Magoon of Nebraska, now law officer of the bureau of insular affairs, for the Governor of the Canal Zone. Judge Magoon, who will thus become a member of the new Commission, will also act as United States Minister to Panama. Chief Engineer Wallace, who has all along had charge of the engineering work of the canal, will also become a member of the Commission and present indications are that Theodore P. Shonts, president of

the Clover Leaf Railroad, will be appointed chairman of the Commission. The President is exercising the utmost care in the selection of the new Commission. He is far from satisfied with the work of that which has just resigned, although he appreciates that it has labored under some grave disadvantages, and he hopes now greatly to expedite the work of constructing the canal by the selection of men preeminently fit to conduct the work.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are extremely interested in the reports of peace overtures having been made to Japan by Russia and it is generally believed that President Roosevelt has played an important part in the progress thus far made although it is probable that his good offices have been exercised in an unofficial manner and without formal request from Russia. The impression prevails generally that the Russian Ambassador told President Roosevelt that his country would consent to no forfeiture of territory and to the payment of no indemnity and that the President communicated this fact to Kogoro Takihira, the Japanese Minister. Be that as it may, this information has reached Tokyo and the decision of Japan as to whether or not peace negotiations can be entered into on these terms is anxiously awaited.

The President will leave Washington on his southern and western trip next Monday and will go directly to San Antonio where the reunion of the Rough Riders is to occur, on April 7. He will then come north and his private car will be switched onto a side track somewhere in Colorado, the President will shoulder his gun and set out for a game region which has been recommended to him as containing quarry well worthy of his prowess in the hunting line. It is noteworthy that the President constantly and invariably refuses invitations to shoot birds, although that is practically the only game to be found in the vicinity of Washington. He holds that it is unmanly to shoot birds, as compared with big game, and his consistent adherence to this policy costs him many pleasant outings. In this connection, it may be interesting to learn that there are numerous squirrels, an old rain crow, a jack-rabbit and numerous wood-chucks make the White House grounds their permanent home and which are so tame that one can approach them quite closely. When the snow is on the ground the Roosevelt children scatter food daily for these little animals and for their feathered friends of which there is a great variety. Two cats are kept at the White House but they are so sleek and well fed that it is doubtful if they ever have sufficient ardor to molest the birds and it is an every-day sight at this season to see robins about the window sills of the President's office.

Found Hidden Wealth.

Sent out to divert a creek channel near Mid Valley No. 1 a few days ago, one of a number of workmen came upon a small fortune stowed away in a tin box under a rock.

Peter Lavelle, Patrick Quigley and Peter Roberts, employees at Mid Valley No. 1, were sent north of the colliery to divert a creek channel and to prevent the water from running in a mine breach. The men came to the tumble down hut of the late Peter Menne, a half-demented man who lived the life of a hermit, and who died some time ago.

Lavelle tugged at a rock in the middle of the old shanty. Under it he came upon a tin cocoa can, which contained \$442.25 in bank notes, gold and silver. Lavelle gave each of his companions a few dollars, quit work and went to Mt. Carmel where he celebrated his good fortune.

Death of Mrs. Emanuel Hill.

Mrs. Emanuel Hill died at her home on Pine Street, Hazleton, at 6 o'clock last Thursday morning. Deceased had been ill only since Monday and succumbed to pneumonia, aged 69. She was born in Mifflin township, Columbia county, where she was married 42 years ago. She was a daughter of the late Jacob Hetler. She has resided in Hazleton 33 years. Mrs. Hill was an active member of the Trinity Lutheran church, to which she devoted much of her time and money. Besides her husband she is survived by the following children: Mrs. William Hetler of Conyngham, G. Bruce Hill of Chicago, Edward W. Hill of Danville, Ill., and sisters Mrs. E. M. Knorr of Bloomsburg, Mrs. Ella Freas of Wilkes-Barre, Mrs. Mary Price of Conway Springs, Kansas, and one brother H. H. Hetler of Lime Ridge.—Hazleton Sentinel.

Townsend's

We Offer You a Chance of a
15.00 SUIT FREE.

With every 50 cents worth you
 buy we give you a guess on the
 number of beans in the glass jar
 in our window.

The ladies can guess as well as
 the men. Should the lucky
 contestant be a lady, we will give
 her a

**\$15.00 Ladies' Tailor
 Made Suit.**

This Contest will be
 Decided May 1st.

TOWNSEND'S

First Showing of White
 Shirt Waists for Women
\$1.00 to \$4.25.

They are the prettiest waists you ever saw. Waists of Madras Cloth, Waists of Linen, Waists of Linen finished stuffs, and Waists of pretty dotted Swiss, all white of course, as this is to be a White Waist Season. Some of the Waists are the prettiest adaptation of the French blouse we've seen. Intricate insertions of Valenciennes Lace, dozens of tucks and pleats. No stint anywhere, where it would held make a pretty effect.

It would pay to buy all you will need NOW. Stocks are at their best.

Japanese Silk Waists
\$2.25 to \$5.00.

And you will not challenge these values, either. The waists are unusual at this price. Shirrings, tucks and lace help make them the prettiest waists we ever sold at the price. White and Black.

Women's New Neckwear.

A large and very fine assortment of little turnovers, fancy and plain stocks, the just out chemisettes, the ever popular ruchings, newest to be seen anywhere. It is a wonderfully good assortment—you will be surprised to see how good, pretty and inexpensive they are.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

**Build up your Health
 and Strength
 with Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge**
 The great invigorator for **WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN.**

Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that
 thin, pale, weak, nervous children
 become strong and well
 by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
 Small doses, for a few days.

Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt
 and very marked. Ask your
 doctor why it is. He has our
 formula and will explain.

"When 13 years old, for many months no
 one thought I could live because of this blood.
 But, in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla com-
 pletely restored me to health."
 Mrs. E. BUCKMINSTER, Vineland, N. J.

for
The Children

Biliousness, constipation prevent re-
 covery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

Lackawanna Summer Resorts Described.

"Mountain and Lake Resorts" is the title of an attractive publication just issued by the Passenger Department of the Lackawanna Railroad. The book is intended to give readable and reliable information about vacation places along that road and its 128 pages are filled with suggestions for those seeking summer homes.

The various hotels and boarding places, their location, rates and facilities are accurately described. More than 100 half tones add to the interest of the book and a brightly written love story entitled "A Paper Proposal" completes its contents.

The book may be had by sending the necessary postage of ten cents to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

When You Want to Call on THE OLD RELIABLE The Farmers National Bank

CAPITAL \$60,000.00. SURPLUS \$78,000.00.
C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. MOYER, GRANT HERRING, H. A. MCKILLIP,
C. W. RUNYON, N. U. FUNK, C. M. CREVELING,
C. A. KLEIM, DR. J. J. BROWN, M. MILLEISEN.



A Man's feet are better
judges of shoes than
he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of
"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're com-
fortable at last.

\$3.50 and \$4.00

Chas. M. Evans,
AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.
as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Club Offers.

Our Club Offers for 1905 are
as follows:

The COLUMBIAN and New York Thrice-a-Week World,	1.65
The COLUMBIAN and Tribune Farmer,	1.25
The COLUMBIAN and American Farmer	1.00

all strictly in advance.

We have but 100 copies of the
American Farmer to give away.
They will go to the first advance
paying subscribers who call.
Don't wait too long. tf.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Harvey Henrie has moved from
Millville to Bloomsburg. He is
occupying a house on Sixth Street.

Rev. J. E. Byers, on Saturday
united in matrimony DeForest
Thomas and Miss Mary Davis,
both of Canby.

Rev. Robert Sawyer of St. Steph-
en's Church, Harrisburg, will preach
in St. Paul's Church this evening
at 7:30.

Charles P. Elwell will receive
pupils in pianoforte and harmony.
Terms reasonable. Call or address
233 West Third street. tf

The Wheelmen's big minstrels
will be the most pretentious theat-
rical event of the present month.
The date is April 27th.

There are some gossipers who
can see more through a keyhole
than others can through an open
door four blocks away.

Dr. H. W. Champlin is in Phila-
delphia this week attending some
special clinics. His office will be
open next week.

Dr. Charles Altmiller, formerly
of Hazleton, has fitted up his office
in the Grotz building, previously
occupied by the New York Life
Insurance Company.

Daniel Y. Carr and family are
residents of Bloomsburg. They
moved here from Shamokin and
are occupying a house on Catherine
Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Krum, who
some time ago left Bloomsburg and
moved to Philadelphia, have decid-
ed to return to town and make
their future home here.

"Don't work for wages any longer
than you can help it," says Mr.
Carnegie. This is what the walk-
ing delegates have been saying all
along.

The County Commissioners have
re-established the free ferry at Cata-
wissa, and it is serving as a great
convenience to the public. The
"Mary Ann" is also plying between
the two shores.

OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT,
HAVE A CHECK CASHED,
BORROW MONEY OR
MAKE AN INVESTMENT.

Call on THE OLD RELIABLE
The Farmers National Bank

CAPITAL \$60,000.00. SURPLUS \$78,000.00.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

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A Man's feet are better
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Shoes they'll tell you they're com-
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\$3.50 and \$4.00

Chas. M. Evans,
AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Keep in mind that Edwin J. Had-
ley will exhibit his celebrated mov-
ing pictures here next week. This
is without a doubt the finest attrac-
tion of this kind on tour.

Joseph Ratti left town on Mon-
day for New York, from which
place he sailed on Tuesday for
Italy. Mr. Ratti will be gone a
good portion of the summer.

There are two classes of people
in every community. One ready
to tell every vile thing they hear
said about anybody and the other
class ready to believe it: Bloom-
sburg has its full share of both.

C. F. Mann, formerly station
agent for the B. & S. R. R. Co., at
Benton, but who for some time past
has been living at Pittsburg, has
accepted a position in the Sentinel
and Bloomsburg Daily office.

The death of Mrs. A. S. Crossley
occurred on Saturday. Funeral
services were held at the home of
undertaker G. G. Baker on Tuesday.
Dr. W. P. Eveland officiated. A
husband and one son, William H.
Crossley, survive.

Mrs. Edward Pollock, aged sev-
enty-seven years, died at her home
in Shickshinny, Thursday night.
last. She is survived by a husband
and three daughters, all married.
Mrs. William Case, of this town,
is one of the latter. The funeral
took place Sunday afternoon.

There are three ways to learn the
value of a dollar. The first is to
spend it, and see what you get for
it. The second is to earn it, and
see what you give for it. The third
is to save it and yearn for all the
things it might buy if you were
weak enough to spend it.

Chas. P. Elwell desires a few
more pupils on pianoforte, violin
and harmony. Refers to a large
number of pupils already studying
the above branches with him as to
results and progress during the
comparatively short period he has
taught here. Terms reasonable.
Address or call at 233 West Third
Street.

The Harrisburg Churchman is
the title of the official paper of the
Diocese of Harrisburg. The first
number contains an excellent pic-
ture of the new Bishop, Dr. Dar-
lington, and much matter of inter-
est to Episcopalians. It is very neat-
ly printed. The price is 50 cents
a year, or 35 cents in clubs of twen-
ty or more.

Gilbert Kulp, brother of Monroe
H. Kulp of Shamokin, spent Tues-
day in town. He had just returned
from the South, where he spends
considerable time looking after their
mining and lumbering interests.
Mr. Kulp says the Edgewood Park
base ball team, which he and his
brother own and control, will be
far superior to that of last season.
Several new players of known
ability have been engaged, and the
pitching department will be stronger
than that of any team in this sec-
tion of the state.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST
Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa

CLYDE CHARLES YETTER ESQ.



MAYOR OF BLOOMSBURG.

F. G. Yorks is cleaning away the
old church foundation on his lot on
Market street, preparatory to build-
ing a new house.

The old Phillips house on Mar-
ket street, is now occupied by the
United Telephone Company, as a
work and repair shop.

G. L. Bittling died at his home
in Ringtown, aged 40. His widow
and four children survive him. The
funeral was held Sunday morning.
Interment in Ringtown cemetery.

Holy Communion under the pas-
torate of Rev. A. Houtz will be
administered as follows: St. James,
Palm Sunday, April 16th at 10:15
A. M. Hilday, Easter Sunday,
April 23rd at 10:30 A. M. Zion,
April 30th at 10:30 A. M. and Or-
angeville, May 7th at 10:30 A. M.

Preparatory Services and busi-
ness meeting on the preceding
Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Evidence of the growing popular-
ity of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen
Club is furnished in the fact that
during the past two weeks thirty-
six have made application for mem-
bership. The Board of Governors
held a meeting Tuesday evening,
at which time the secretary ren-
dered a statement, showing the re-
ceipts and expenditures for March.
The balance, after paying all bills,
is one of the best the club has ever
had.

Among the attractions coming
to the Opera House, is the great
melodramatic success, "The Fac-
tory Girl." As a labor champion it
has already won its way into the
hearts of the masses. Besides a
powerful dramatic story full of
genuine heart interest and big sen-
sational features, magnificently
and carefully staged, it is imbued
with the spirit of wholesome sentiment
and exuberantly funny comedy
scenes interspersed with delightful
specialties and chorus numbers.
There is a bevy of pretty girls and
a cast of well known players, num-
bering thirty people. Chief among
the big scenes is the great factory
of wheels and belts and machines
in full operation. A special elec-
tric plant is carried for this act, and
a great steel plunger, such as may
be seen in large steel plants, which
weighs over two thousand pounds.
At the Opera House Monday even-
ing April 10th.

Trout Will Soon Bite.

The regular season for brook trout
opens on April 15th, but despite
that it is a month distant many
fishermen are getting their rods and
reels in shape for a busy season.
Black and rock bass cannot be
caught before June 15th. Expert
fishermen are of the opinion that
many trout have been killed during
the past winter. Their theory is that
the cold weather coming when the
water in the streams was very low
causing it to freeze almost to the
bottom, and it is said a recent ex-
amination of some of the brooks
substantiates this theory. Of course
the real extent of damage will not
be known until after the opening of
the fish season.

PURELY PERSONAL

Bruce Shannon, of Benton, spent Sat-
urday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Eves, of Millville,
were Tuesday's visitors to town.

Warren Edgar, of Stillwater, was in town
on business Tuesday.

J. W. Perry, of Elk Grove, was in Bloom-
sburg on Friday, transacting business.

Otie Knouse, of Jackson township, was
noticed on our streets Tuesday.

C. C. Trench has returned home from an
extended trip to Florida.

John G. McHenry, of Benton, was in town
Tuesday.

Miss Miranda B. Hess, post mistress at
Stillwater, was a recent visitor at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Woods.

J. E. Coit, the well known life insurance
agent of Northumberland, spent Tuesday in
Bloomsburg.

Mrs. George LaTourrette, of Mountour-
ville, was the guest of friends in town on
Monday.

Clifton Culp, has been visiting his
parents in town this week. He is employed
at Cumberland, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Aldinger arrived
home on Monday from a trip to Jamaica
Island.

Deputy Sheriff Bruce Black attended to
business pertaining to his office, at Benton
on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Hunt were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood B. Mc-
Henry and wife at Stillwater over Sunday.

Howard Cole, of Coles Creek, left Bloom-
sburg on Monday for Mexico, where he will
be employed by the Greene Copper Co. His
wife came to Bloomsburg to see him off. She
spent Monday night in town with relatives
and returned home on Tuesday.

Harry M. Fine, formerly of Light Street,
latterly of Bloomsburg, during which time
he was employed in the "Daily" office, but
who for the last year or more has been resid-
ing in Scranton, is spending some time in
town. He has been quite ill of late, and
his visit here is in the hope of regaining his
health. His many friends are glad to see him.

BISHOP POTTER TO BE THE PREACHER.

Announcement of Many Other Divines Who
Will Be at Dr. Darlington's Consecration.

The announcement was made on
Monday that the presiding bishop
of the Episcopal Church, Rt. Rev.
Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., LL. D.,
Bishop of Missouri, has taken order
for the consecration of Rev. James
Henry Darlington, D. D., Ph. D.,
Bishop-elect of Harrisburg, as fol-
lows:

Place—Christ Church, Brooklyn,
N. Y.

Time—Wednesday after Easter,
April 26, 1905.

Consecrators—Rt. Rev. Ozi W.
Whitaker, D. D., LL. D., Bishop
of Pennsylvania; Rt. Rev. Cortlandt
Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pitts-
burg, and Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Tal-
bot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Cen-
tral Pennsylvania.

Presenters—Rt. Rev. George F.
Seymour, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of
Springfield, and Rt. Rev. Frederick
Burgess, D. D., Bishop of Long
Island.

Preacher—Rt. Rev. Henry C.
Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.,
Bishop of New York.

Attending Presbyters—Rev.
Frank M. Clendenin, D. D., rector
of St. Peter's Church, Westchester
avenue, New York city, and Rev.
Arthur W. Wilde, rector of Trinity
Church, Coatesville, Pa.

A woman's tongue has been de-
clared a concealed weapon by a
New York police justice.

SPRING COATS



No doubt you have been think-
ing about your Spring Coat.
We had thought of them a good
while ago for you. "The Clark
Store" now has the best values in
Coats, all ready for your inspec-
tion. Values were never better.
Come and see them. We men-
tion a few.

\$4.98 For an all wool
Covert Coat, all satin lined, flat
collar stitched, cuffs, double
seam back, dress shields, tight
fitting, with belt, only four
ninety-eight.

\$5.68 Made of Libby
& Co., Covert. All lined with
twilled satin, strapped back and
front, flat collar, finely tailored.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

You will find the showing of "The Clark Store" in
Spring Dress Materials is right up to minute in Black and
Colors. Come and see them.

Spring Millinery

The newspapers and the
public have been unani-
mous in pronouncing our
Millinery Display the rich-
est and most compre-
hensive that we have ever
made. A great and wel-
come feature is that one
may secure the smartest
and most exclusive Hats
without paying extrava-
gant prices. We are ready
to do Millinery work of all
kinds. Come and see the
new hats.

Wash Dress Goods

Newest big lines. See
them.

New Mohairs

All those wanted plain
shades. Also plaids and
figures are here in that good
line at fifty cents yd. The
line is complete again in
white, black, blue, brown
green and red.

Shantung Silks

50c for Shantung Silks in
the new rough weave. Very
stylish for shirt waist suits
and waists. Leading colors.

Lace Curtains

We call attention to our
line of lace curtains. See
these special curtains at
1.50, 1.65, 1.94 and 2.25 per
window.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the
worries and miseries that neglect of them will
surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills
already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses
properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confec- tionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE,
COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Fortunate Father and Son.

I am as certain as I now live,
says Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kal-
kaska, Mich., that Dr. David Ken-
nedy's Favorite Remedy, of Ron-
dout, N. Y., saved my life when I
was a victim of that terrible dis-
order—Bright's disease. My son
had a fever sore on his leg; he too
used Favorite Remedy and is now
well. All druggists \$1.00; 6 bottles
\$5.00.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease,
a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful,
Smarting, Hot, Swollen Feet. At all Druggists
and Shoe Stores, 25c.

Leases and quit notices for sale
at this office 4t.

LADIES



Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices.
Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over
200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, drug-
gists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.
Dr. La Franco, Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEPHONE IN THE FUTURE

Proper Development Will Require 8,000,000 Instruments.

TOO BIG FOR MONOPOLY

Mr. Vinton A. Sears Calls It Probably the Most Profitable of All Public Utilities—Independents Thrive on Opposition and Continue Steadily Forcing the Rate Lower.

Vinton A. Sears, of Boston, has studied and written much on the subject of telephone development, of which he is a recognized authority.

The present development of the telephone is in round numbers 3,400,000 complete telephones, each telephone comprising a transmitter and a receiver, but reckoned as two instruments by the Bell, and as one by the independent companies; of this number the independent companies now have 1,800,000 telephones, and the whole Bell system 1,600,000; a part of this is duplicate service and less than 4 per cent of the population have yet become telephone subscribers.

The reasonably complete development in the United States will require over 8,000,000 telephones; this is based upon ten per cent of the population becoming subscribers which basis is already considered too low for the future by many of the leading Bell and independent engineers. This ten per cent development which has been exceeded and even doubled in some favored localities, will render a service to and broaden the life of the country as a whole to such an extent that the cost of installation and maintenance can be easily borne, not as a luxury, but as a labor and time saving convenience of economic value.

The Bell concern has a magnificent organization containing many men of the highest character and ability. The Bell interests also have many men trained up under the enervating and dwarfing influences of the monopoly period. But with all the business ability of the Bell management, they have not been able to hold the field against the independents, who have been able to finance and build more exchanges and install more paying telephones during the last eight years than the Bell companies have in their entire existence. In the face of this showing on the part of the independents, which is really the showing of the American public, for the independent movement is largely a popular and co-operative movement, it is not within the bounds of reason to suppose that the Bell interests can stamp out this competition, which thus far seems to thrive on opposition. No doubt it would be well for the Bell interests to pursue a policy of a fair division of the field, which it can never hope itself to fully develop and hold against the independent movement. The only way by which the art can be perfected and the public given the best telephone service at the most reasonable cost is by competition. Competition has already reduced the rates one-third to one-half and has greatly extended the local and long distance service of the whole country.

To reasonably develop the field will require the installation of 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 additional telephones.

Looking at the financial side of the industry we find that the capitalization of the Bell licensee companies is approximately \$400,000,000, which represents 1,600,000 subscribers' stations or a capitalization of \$250 a subscriber (not including long distance lines or the \$299,000,000 of outstanding stocks, bonds and notes of the parent Bell company, an amount equal to \$130 a subscriber). The cost of 5,000,000 additional telephone stations, if installed by Bell companies and capitalized at the above average of \$250 a subscriber, would require the issue and sale of \$1,250,000,000 of new securities—stupendous figures even in this era of high finance. One-half of this new capital, according to custom would be taken by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which in turn would increase its own capital obligations by \$625,000,000.

Should the Bell company continue to raise new capital as fast only as in the last few years and use all for new construction (and none for fighting competition) it would take about fifty years for it alone to supply the telephone service that the public will want tomorrow.

On the other hand, the independent telephone companies, of which there already are over four thousand, serving 1,800,000 subscribers, have an invested capital of about \$250,000,000, or an average of about \$140 a subscriber. Should the independent companies furnish the American public with the 5,000,000 additional telephone stations \$700,000,000 would be needed, or \$550,000,000 less than the estimated Bell requirements—a sum too large to lose sight of in the cost of a public utility that is a necessity in business and domestic life.

The large aggregate amount of new capital required for the proper development of the telephone can be financed among some five thousand independent companies in the United States at an average of \$100,000 each, when it is considered that these companies are owned largely by the telephone using public. It is estimated that the present independent companies have 300,000 stockholders, and this number is increasing every day. The independent telephone movement is co-operative in the best sense. Each community can finance its own telephone needs and should have the profits.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Experiments Proved Men Gained Strength on Half Rations.

In a general way we may speak of foods as of three classes, fats, carbohydrates (starch, sugar, etc.), and proteins of albuminous substances. These serve essentially two purposes; first, a supply of fuel or energy for the body, and second, to replace the materials of the body structure which are constantly wasting away as long as life goes on. Under normal conditions the fats and carbohydrates are used as physiological fuel, although the proteins may also serve in this capacity; to replace the body waste only proteins can be utilized, and in consequence they are absolutely essential for life. An excess of fats or carbohydrates in the diet may cause a laying on of fat, but, aside from possible digestive troubles, can produce no harmful effects. An excess of protein food may, and often does, prove harmful because of the physiological effects of certain of the protein decomposition products which float around in the system before being excreted. A number of dietaries are to be found in the literature of nutrition, expressing the amounts of the various classes of foods which to make up a well balanced ration. In these dietaries the quantities of fuel furnishing foods are always made dependent upon the amount of exercise which the individual is accustomed to take, just as in any machine the more work, the more fuel. The quantity of albuminous constituents required is more fixed and the authorities give amounts varying from 100 grams (3.5 ounces) to 130 grams (4.6 ounces) per day. The figures in these dietaries are not obtained from observations of the quantities required by a man, but from the tabulated figures of what men actually do eat; it by no means follows that these quantities are the required amounts, they may be much in excess of the actual needs. Moreover, there are a number of observations on record of men and women in perfect health subsisting on amounts of albuminous foods far below the so-called standards. On account of the absolute necessity of protein food of some kind, it is a matter of no small moment to find out by careful experiment the amounts actually needed for normal life.

To get some knowledge of this point a comprehensive investigation was carried out under the direction of Professor R. H. Chittenden, the Director of the Scheffeld Scientific School. The subjects of the experiments were of three groups: men whose pursuits were chiefly intellectual, including two professors, two instructors, and one clerk at the university; a detail of soldiers from the hospital corps of the United States army; and a group of eight athletes from the Yale gymnasium. The investigation lasted for many months, involving a great amount of analytical work in the physiological laboratories. The data obtained show the blood condition, the weight, strength, and mental alertness of each of the subjects of the experiment, as well as an accurate account of the amounts of food eaten and nitrogen, uric acid, and phosphorus excreted.

The results show that the dietary standards given by the writers on nutrition are seriously at fault in respect to the amount of albuminous food required by active men. The subjects of this investigation cut down their intake of such food materials to at the most a half, and in some cases to as little as one-third, of the "standard" quantities. No inconvenience resulted, and in many cases there was a positive benefit, the system showing the good effects resulting when it was not overloaded with an excess of food. In the case of the soldiers, who spent two hours each day at the gymnasium under the supervision of its director, Dr. Anderson, the gain in strength was phenomenal, albeit these men were living on what might be called half rations. It should be said, however, that not every one will benefit by cutting his rations in two, for not every one is indulging in a marked excess.—Collier's.



The Sultan of Zanzibar.

Who made a visit to King Edward and renewed friendships of his college days at Oxford.

A Hint From the Baron.

Upon a client complaining to Baron Rothschild that he had lent 10,000 francs to a person who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt, the baron said: "Well, write to him and tell him to send you the 50,000 francs he owes you." "But he only owes me 10,000," objected the client. "Precisely," rejoined the baron, "and he will write and tell you so, and thus you will get his acknowledgment of it."—Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY SHAD

More Abundant Than at Any Point on Atlantic Coast.

FISH COMMISSION'S WORK

Government Cost of Introducing These Fish Is Less Than \$5,000. Total Annual Catch Is Valued at \$165,000—Not All of Uncle Sam's Investments Profitable.

Uncle Sam expends hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in maintaining various scientific institutions. Some of his investments turn out profitably and others do not. Undoubtedly the best paying experiment of this kind the government has undertaken was the expenditure of a few thousand dollars a comparatively short time ago in establishing the United States Fish Commission.

Chairman Hemmenway, of the House Committee on Appropriations, in a statement delivered on the floor of the House in defense of the annual expenditure for the support of this commission, gave a striking illustration of the practical value of the government fish hatchery. He explained that not a great many years ago the commission shipped a few carloads of shad eggs to the Pacific Coast, where they were planted. They were followed with some striped bass fry. They were the first fish of this species introduced into those waters. Today shad are more abundant in San Francisco bay than at any point on the Atlantic coast. The total government cost of the introduction of these fishes was less than \$5,000. Today the total annual catch is more than 4,000,000 pounds, valued at \$165,000. The total value of the catch of shad and bass on the Pacific coast is more than \$950,000, which is a pretty good return on an investment of less than \$5,000.

Now the Fish Commission is trying to introduce the Pacific coast salmon into Eastern waters. If its efforts in this direction meet with only a small part of the success that attended the planting of shad and bass in the Pacific the value of our fisheries will be increased tremendously. Experiments with two or three species have been made without finding a fish well adapted to the conditions of the East. But the government experts are confident that they will sooner or later find the salmon that will thrive in Eastern waters.

The magnitude of the salmon fisheries on the Pacific coast has required very extensive artificial measures to maintain the supply. Without the aid of the government the greedy packers would have long since sent their supply to meet the fate of the buffalo. During the present season the Fish Commission collected on the Sacramento and Columbia rivers and tributaries of Puget Sound a quantity representing 1,260 bushels of eggs. The effects of such work continuing over a long period have been unmistakable. From experiments in the marking of the young salmon before their release from the government hatcheries to the streams, it appears that for every thousand young salmon planted, at an average cost of less than \$1 per thousand, 2,000 pounds of adult fish are caught for market, having a maximum value of 5 cents a pound.

The government fish scientists will make an effort to save the sturgeon from extinction. The history of the sturgeon all over the country is that it succumbs easily to the ravages of man. Its increasing value, both as a food fish and for its eggs, has had the effect of greatly stimulating the catch during the past few years. The search has been pursued so recklessly that it has been completely wiped out from the Great Lakes and the west coast waters. The result is that the sturgeon, which fifteen years ago was regarded as a nuisance and was thrown overboard when caught, is now the most valuable food fish in the market. A female sturgeon weighing 150 pounds can be sold without difficulty for \$75 or \$100. Sturgeon spawn is worth \$2 or \$3 a pound. It finds its way to the tables of the epicures under the guise of Russian caviar.

Season after season the government agents have been trying to find a ripe female sturgeon in order to secure eggs for hatching. Up to this time the search has been unsuccessful, but it will be carried on more systematically during the coming spring. One of the chief difficulties in the way of artificial propagation of this fish is the fact that its runs have been so broken up that there is no place where it appears in large numbers. The government fish experts have more than once saved the lobster from extinction and are now trying to preserve the diamond back terrapin from extermination. The history of these fast vanishing animals has been under study for several years. Lately a government pound was established on the Choptank river, Maryland, where six pens were built and stocked with the best Chesapeake terrapins. They have all been tagged so that definite information about the rate of growth, which has always been a mystery, may be ascertained. It is also hoped to find out what kinds of food this high priced luxury prefers.—Eagle.

Many a man's character has sustained a severe fracture from a slip of the tongue.

Married women who know how to manage husbands seldom give their plans away.

Fortune's wheel won't turn for a man unless he puts his shoulder to it.

CHICLE AND CHEWING GUM.

How the Late Thomas Adams Built a Big Fortune.

It was just after the close of the Civil War. Thomas Adams was one of the big photographers of war times. He was employed by the government, and his heavy photographic wagon followed in the train of the Army of the Potomac. Thomas Adams, Jr., then a boy, was with his father, and can tell many a tale of photographing en route in campaign days.

After the war was over Thomas Adams, sr., got interested in rubber, then in the infancy of its development. It was a day of rubber experimentation, and the chewing gum master that was to be, being a scientific man and one with a practical turn to his science, got thoroughly bound up in these possibilities. The problem was to vulcanize the rubber and science got "no frader" for some time. Finally, what was thought to be the proper missing element was discovered—chicle.

Chicle came from Mexico. It was the sap, or life blood, of the chiclezapote, one of the rubber plant family. Eventually it was found that rubber and chicle together would not vulcanize, that while rubber was elastic, chicle had no elasticity. But before this was discovered large quantities of chicle had been brought to this market.

The science of Adams then stood him in good stead. He could see in this unused raw material a possible rival to the spruce and paraffin gum. It is an additional curious fact that to this day no other use for chicle has been discovered. The great supplies of it that came up here are turned into nothing else than chewing gum, and because of the buying of chicle steadily for over thirty years the name of Adams is probably the best known American name in Mexico today.

The first of the new chewing gum was not the convenient, dainty product of today. It was made in the factory in long sticks about the circumference of a man's index finger, and from this stick pieces were chopped off, approximately the size of a finger tip. These were not wrapped up individually, but were sold in boxes. They were simply the Mexican sap, refined with no sugar and no flavoring matter added.

With the popularizing of this new product came in a new gum era—the day of the snapping and stretching gum. Spruce gum was out of it from the start. There was a fascination in the gum that could be pulled out and out in unending strands. The efforts to spread its use paid a thousand fold.

Chicago is the gum town of America business statistics says. The East, however, is a close second. Though many flavors are turned out, wintergreen and peppermint continue to be the great favorites. Chewing gum is now a very delicate affair, comparatively, and sugar is an important factor in its composition. Brooklyn at the time of the gum concerns' consolidation, lost its famous factory. Newark is now the great gum making center of the East. There are big factories also in Cleveland, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Louisville, Toronto, Canada, and London, England.



M. Durnovo,

The Russian Minister of the Interior.

Drinks of Different Nations.

Figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor show that France drinks the most wine, per capita, and Belgium the most beer.

The United States, as a consumer of spirits, beer and wine, falls considerably behind most countries.

In getting away with the most concentrated beverage spirits, France stands at the head of the list, drinking 2.51 gallons per inhabitant.

Sweden shows a per capita consumption of 2.13 gallons; Germany, 2.11 gallons; Belgium, 1.42 gallons; the United Kingdom, 1.38 gallons; United States, 1.33 gallons; Russia, 1.29 gallons, and Italy, .34 gallon.

In the matter of beer consumption little Belgium is a wonder, putting annually 56.59 gallons per capita under its vest. The United Kingdom requires 35.42 gallons to drown its thirst, while Germany, which shows the largest absolute figures in the matter of consumption, takes third place with 30.77 gallons; the United States follows with 18.04 gallons.

The consumption of wine may be said to be concentrated in two countries, chiefly France and Italy. The figures of per capita consumption in these countries—34.73 gallons in France and 31.86 gallons in Italy—are almost identical with those shown for beer by the United Kingdom and Germany.

CUPID'S MIRROR.

"The beauty of a woman's face or figure is but the external sign of the good health within," says Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in women's diseases.



Further, to be happy and beautiful one must naturally have good health. Now, if a woman has dragging-down feelings, together with constantly returning pains and aches, a too great drain upon her vitality and strength, she will never look beautiful. The feelings of nervousness, the fogged mind, the ill-temper, the pale and wrinkled face, all result from those disorders peculiar to women, and the only way to effect their cure is to strike at the source of the difficulty. There is every reason why she should write some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

During a long period of practice, Doctor Pierce found that a prescription made up entirely of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, cured ninety-eight per cent of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in a form that can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

In many cases Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will fit the needs and put the body in healthy condition.

So sure of it is Dr. Pierce, he offers a reward of \$500 for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

Duct allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering you a cheap substitute.

Send at one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and get Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

Quarantine for Meningitis.

Dr. George G. Groff of the State Board of Health advises strict quarantine in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Precautions, such as isolation and fumigation, will be taken in cases of this disease in the future and when the malady has a fatal termination, private interment be observed. Although grown persons are liable to the disease, it is more common among children, who are very susceptible to attack.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

AFTER USING Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh.—Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

"Come back. You can't get work in that saloon," shouted the old lady. "I gave you the money to help you get work at your trade, glassblowing." "Dat's all right, mum," responded the tramp. "I'm a glassblower all right, all right. I blow foam from glasses."

"Quick lunch" is one of the commonest of city signs. The sign doesn't say "a healthy lunch of good food—the character of the food apparently is not considered. It's just a 'quick lunch,'—eat and get away. Is it any wonder that the stomach breaks down? Food is thrown at it, sloppy, indigestible and nutritious food very often, and the stomach has to do the best it can. Normally there should be no need for medical assistance for the stomach. But the average method of life is abnormal and while this continues there will always be a demand for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the one medicine which can be relied on to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not a cure-all. It is a medicine designed for the stomach, and to cure through the stomach remote diseases which have their cause in the derangement of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It cures when all else fails.

Paradoxical as it may seem, strong language very often weakens an argument.

Stealthily as a Thief in the night, heart disease heralds its coming only by the deadly grip it lays upon its victims. If you have palpitation, short breath, smothering spells, or vertigo, do not delay the use of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure. It will relieve every case in 30 minutes and will radically cure ninety-five per cent. of those affected. It is a perfect remedy for nerves and stomach.—21 Sold by C. A. Klein.

Life may be a lottery, but a wise man takes no chances.

Have You Eczema?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures itching, bleeding and Blind Files besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cures in three to six nights. 35 cents—22 Sold by C. A. Klein.

A man has to catch on before he's well off.

Couldn't Estimate Its Value!—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart never fails. It relieves in 30 minutes, it cures. It is a beacon-light to lead you back to health. W. H. Musselman, of G. A. R. Weissert, Pa., says: "Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart entirely cured me of palpitation and smothering spells. Its value cannot be estimated."—23 Sold by C. A. Klein.

Even cloth loses tired when it loses its nap.

Woman, Why?—You have sallow skin, pimples, eruptions, discolorations. Why resort to cosmetics and powder to hide the effects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthy rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10 cents for 40 doses.—24 Sold by C. A. Klein.

JURYMEN FOR MAY TERM.

The following are the "Gentlemen of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

B. S. Bodine, farmer, Cleveland
John Cadman, gent. Bloom
Harry Cressy, huckster, Cata. Twp.
Roy Dilline, farmer, Greenwood
N. J. Englehart, wagon maker, Scott
John Earhart, clerk, Bloom
Charles Eck, farmer, Montour
Henry Fry, farmer, Madison
Jacob Fenstermacher, farmer, Main
A. W. Gruver, farmer, Main
Boyd Hagenbuch, farmer, Orange twp.
Joseph Henry, farmer, Orange twp.
Wesley Hettler, farmer, Mifflin
J. O. Hartman, laborer, Cata. Bore
J. W. Ipher, farmer, Benton twp.
Warren Kline, farmer, Greenwood
Jacob Knouse, farmer, Jackson
Harry McMichael, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
O. F. Pealer, farmer, Fishingcreek
James Quick, blacksmith, Montour
Harry Seesholtz, farmer, Orange twp.
C. E. Savage, jeweler, Bloom
M. J. Smith, merchant Stillwater, Boro
John Scott, farmer, Centre

PETIT JURORS.

Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham
Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom
Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick
C. J. Brittan, laborer, Berwick
Charles Brader, laborer, Berwick
Frank Derr, liveryman, Bloom
Frank Dietrich, laborer, Boro
Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson
Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro
Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood
Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin
Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison
John Gardner, farmer, Pine
E. B. Guile, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro
Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange twp.
Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison
Lemuel Harman, farmer, Briarcreek
F. H. Hagenbuch, farmer, Centre
L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Plsnt.
Rowe Ikeler, farmer, Henlock
John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood
Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom
James Karshner, farmer, Mifflin
F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp.
Emanuel Levan, miner, Conyngham
David Long, miller, Roringcreek
Sash Masteller, farmer, Madison
W. H. Miller, farmer, Mifflin
Robert Morris, gent. Bloom
Frank W. Miller, merchant, Centralia
Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison
Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Gr'nwd
Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood
J. W. Mifflin, merchant, Bloom
John Mensch, farmer, Montour
Jerre Oberdorf, shoemaker, Cata. Bore
Edward Rooney, laborer, Conyngham
W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood
Charles Rebble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant
David Sterner, laborer, Bloom
Jacob Steen, landlord, Sugarloaf
R. L. Smith, laborer, Mifflin
E. G. Sweppenheiser, farmer, Centre
S. E. Steadman, farmer, Sugarloaf
Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott
Miles Welliver, farmer, Madison
Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingcreek

SECOND WEEK.

Charles Aten, farmer, Mifflin
P. Lloyd Appleman, e'rptr, Benton B.
I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour
Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro
George Budman, laborer, Berwick
Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingcreek
R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingcreek
D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom
Joseph Christian, boatman, Bloom
Geo. M. Durling, farmer, Mifflin
Henry Dechunhofer, farmer, Henlock
W. E. Dietrich, merchant, Scott
Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Henlock
William Gardner, farmer, Pine
Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine
Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro
Clinton Hartman, tax collector, Scott
Reuben Hess, gent. Bloom
John H. Langer, J. P., Jackson
William Lemon, carpenter, Bloom
William Masteller, carpenter, Main
William McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton T.
Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishingcreek
John Morris, farmer, Pine
Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville
Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick
J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom
W. E. Tinker, clerk, Bloom
W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison
Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom
Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Centre
B. F. Sharpless, gent. Bloom
J. L. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick
J. L. Williams, farmer, Centre
Isalah Yeager, former, Catawissa twp

It appears that it is not generally known that connection with the flyer for Philadelphia at Nescopeck can be made by taking the train at East Bloomsburg at 4:18 P. M. Many have been of the opinion that in order to catch the train at Nescopeck at 5:05, it was necessary to take the 2:45 train at East Bloom. The 4:18 train makes the same connection and obviates the long, tiresome, two hour wait at Nescopeck.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL :: :: ::

FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, \$5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS.

Over 6,000 New Members Added to the Roll the Past Year.

The Pennsylvania state grange met this year at Erie, W. F. Hill of Mont Alto, worthy master, presiding. Secretary Allman reported 6,204 new names added to the rolls during the past year. This does not include those re-elected. There are now 540 granges in the state as against 501 for last year. The receipts for the last year were \$11,440.80. The sixth degree was conferred on a class of 215. The election of officers occurred, and W. F. Hill was chosen master for the tenth year. Evidently Pennsylvania believes in keeping good men in office, for they have re-elected their overseer for the seventh year; lecturer, seventh year; treasurer, fourteenth year; secretary, eleventh year; gatekeeper, seventeenth year, and assistant steward, seventh year.

The legislative committee made one of the most important reports ever submitted to the state grange. The Hon. William T. McCrory was at the head of the committee. The report favored legislation allowing trolley companies to carry freight; a tax of 1 mill on corporate and personal property for road purposes, to be distributed according to public road mileage; favored laws whereby license taxes under both county and municipal laws be paid to the counties in which such taxes are collected; favored the initiative and referendum, parcels posts and postal savings banks. It also favored increasing the public school appropriation to \$200,000, the amount appropriated at the last session being \$100,000.

A Wise Suggestion.

To try to set the farmers' organization at the rather formidable task of correcting all the real or supposed evils of our social system, says the Country Gentleman, is about as judicious a proceeding as if the Methodist or Presbyterian members or the Republicans or Democrats, for that matter, should want to drag the whole Order into the ranks of their particular churches or political parties. Let the grange stand for agriculture and agricultural interests, ever ready not only to defend them from attack in any quarter, but actively to promote every measure that is for their benefit, at the polls, in the state and national legislatures and everywhere else. Let it stand for nothing else and undertake nothing else. To tackle the job of reforming the political, financial and judicial methods of the country is simply to invite dissensions within the Order and ultimately to disintegrate and ruin it.

Stand by the Guns.

The supreme court of the United States in its recent decision sustains the grange contention that palm oil coloring in oleomargarine subjects it to the legal tax of 10 cents per pound. Evasion of the law has proved abortive, and now a herculean effort is being arranged by the oleo people to repeal the law. The grange editor of the National Stockman remarks that organized agriculturists should improve the intervening time in recruiting and disciplining for a stand by the guns when the contest opens in earnest.

The Parcels Post.

In Switzerland you can send a parcel weighing forty-four pounds for 33 cents by mail. You could mail the same in Germany for 24 cents. In the United States you couldn't mail it at all unless you divided it in eleven separate parcels, and then it would cost you \$7.04. The grange stands for the parcels post, which will give Americans postal facilities equal to those enjoyed by the residents of any other country. If you belong to the grange you are helping. If not, you are hindering.—National Stockman.

Vermont State Grange.

The thirty-third annual session of the Vermont state grange was held at Bellows Falls, Governor C. J. Bell, master, presiding. In his opening address he referred to the laws which have been passed by the legislature within the past year that have been beneficial to the rural communities and predicted other reforms in legislation to come. The net increase in membership the past year was 800, the aggregate being about 8,000. Worthy Master Bell was re-elected for another term.

National Grange Property.

The national grange executive committee reports that the property of the national grange consists of twenty-nine farm mortgages, amounting to \$46,306; deposits in savings banks, \$12,712; amount in fiscal agency, \$20,490; total investments, \$80,199, or a total of \$80,690, which is an increase during the fiscal year of \$9,293.57.

In Legislation.

Few members of the grange who have not come in actual contact with the forces that shape legislation can have any adequate notion of the power the grange wields during a session of the legislature, not only in securing just laws, but in preventing unjust legislation.

The handwriting of the grange may be seen on many of the statute books of the various states.

The practice of indorsing candidates for political office in the grange is of doubtful propriety.

MAINE STATE GRANGE.

There is \$73,300 Invested in Grange Halls in the Pine Tree State.

The recent session of the Maine state grange was the largest in numbers ever held. Hon. Obadiah Gardner is master. His annual address was a careful resume of the work of the Order in the state during the past year. His arraignment of the game laws elicited approval. Another point he laid emphasis on is that no state master should ever accept political office of any kind while holding office in the grange. He said that seventeen new granges had been organized during the year and eleven reorganized, a gain in membership of 5,379. Eleven new grange halls have been dedicated during the past year, making \$73,300 invested in grange halls in Maine. Relative to the road question he said, "The mud tax levied on our people by the miserable condition of the common roads is the highest we have to pay." He advocated government aid in road building and the bringing to bear the influence of the grange upon congress. He had an earnest word for the establishment of a parcels post. The secretary's report showed the total membership in the state to be 45,406 in 375 granges. Penobscot county has forty-four granges, with a total membership of 5,831, and has gained 780 the past year. There are two other counties in the state that have a membership exceeding 4,000. One grange—Houlton, No. 16—has 751 members, and five others have over 400.

New Hampshire State Grange.

At a recent meeting of the New Hampshire state grange the condition of the Order in that state was reported to be very gratifying. The total membership at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 1, was 27,406, and in view of the fact that the population of New Hampshire is only 500,000 and that 27,500 are members of the Order the Granite State can rightfully claim to be the leader in grange membership, the total population being taken as a basis of comparison. The net gain during the year was \$22. The total membership of the Pomona granges is 8,256, a gain of 358. The grange has to its credit in cash \$224,406.78. The sixth degree was conferred on 318 candidates. The Oberon quartet of Lacombe furnished music for the occasion.

Pomona Grange to Run County Fair.

Somerset county Pomona, Maine, has purchased the grounds of the Agricultural society of Skowhegan and will henceforth conduct the county fairs in Somerset. This will be a novelty that will be closely watched by the Patrons all over the state. The grange assumes the indebtedness of the Agricultural society, which is \$1,100. The agreement further specifies that if at the end of twenty years the Pomona does not wish to renew the lease the property known as Fairview park is to lapse to the town or city of Skowhegan for a public park.

Salaries of National Officers.

The national grange committee on finances recommended the following salaries: Five hundred dollars per year and \$3 per day and actual traveling expenses for the national master, \$400 and \$3 per diem for the worthy lecturer, \$1,200 and traveling expenses for the worthy secretary, \$400 and traveling expenses for the worthy treasurer and \$3 per day and expenses for the members of the executive committee. It was also recommended that \$7,000 be set aside as a lecture and extension fund.

Parcels Post.

Strong resolutions in favor of the parcels post were adopted by the national grange. The committee laid emphasis on the fact that the rural mail service now has the machinery for an efficient parcels post system, and, while it did not advocate a rate that would drive the express companies out of business, nevertheless they thought the people had a right to demand of congress an extension of the usefulness of this system.

Eligibility.

Any man or woman or child over fourteen years old if living on a farm or owning or managing a farm, whether living on it or not; any person whose interests are rural, like a minister in a country community, a county school teacher, etc., is eligible to membership.

A Good Idea.

The California state grange in recent session passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That in choosing our representatives to congress we will vote for those who will promise to legislate for the establishment of an adequate up to date parcels post."

A Business Organization.

"I thought it was a business organization," said one. "It is a business organization," a granger replied, "in that it makes it a business to help the farmer to help himself and his family to the very largest life possible."

Observe Neighbors' night occasionally in your grange. The visiting grange furnishes the entertainment.

The Troy (Pa.) Mutual Fire Insurance company carries about \$2,500,000 insurance for its members.

The national grange wants Indian corn to be the national floral emblem.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRIAN-LEAF. It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Lowell, New York.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREA

Building of Railways in the Latter Country.

BANK TO BE ESTABLISHED

Far-Sighted Plans of Japanese Statesmanship—Lines for Emergency Use Will Be Permanent—Japanese Colonists Along the Lines. Purposes Regarding Government.

What a calamity would have befallen Japan had the Russians been permitted unmolested to push the boundaries of their zone of influence down through Manchuria to the sea on the south and east, is made clear. The well-matured plans of Japanese statesmanship, the fruit of many years of patient thought, based on the perception that the Japanese archipelago would not for an indefinite period afford elbow-room for the Mikado's subjects, were doomed to failure if Russia were to carry out her apparent policy of making Korea to all intents and purposes a Russian dependency.

The Korean railways are being built and equipped with American steel. The first of them, running between Seoul and Chemulpo, was constructed in 1899 by an American concessionaire, but just before completion it was sold to a Japanese syndicate, which has made it a commercial success, and has just completed a branch line, begun in 1901, from Seoul to the southeasterly point of Fusan, a distance of about 368 miles. This branch line, aided by a modern ocean ferry, has established quick communication between Seoul, the Korean capital, and Japan. Under the old system of transportation, the journey from Tokyo to Seoul occupied seven days; now it is made in fifty-six hours. The construction of a railway between Seoul and Wiju, the northern border city of Korea, was begun in 1902 by the Korean government. This line has since been taken over by the Japanese government, which is now finishing it under military direction. It will be 300 miles long. A line to connect Seoul with Gensan, the Korean eastern treaty port, is now being constructed, also by Japanese military engineers. These lines, although for emergency use, are to be permanent, and few trunk lines in the United States are provided with a higher grade of steel or a more substantial roadbed. In connection with the Fusan line, the two branches referred to will connect the northern and southern extremities of Korea with the east and west coasts, besides traversing the interior.

The entire railroad scheme is financed by the Japanese government, which has not only guaranteed the necessary capital, but subscribed \$1,245,000 on its own account, provided the lines are brought in operation by a certain date. The authorized capital was insufficient for the purpose of constructing the Fusan line, and so \$4,980,000 was borrowed from the banks at Tokyo. The interest on this loan has been paid, but the government has since been compelled to come forward with \$800,000 more, which completed the line before the first of last January.

Japanese colonists have been scattered all along these Korean railways. Furthermore, three large Japanese immigration companies are already announcing new openings for settlers in Korea. Having been financed by Japan, these railways will remain perpetually under Japanese control. No further loans on them can be made without the consent of the Japanese minister at Seoul. The monetary system used by these railways will be Japanese, and ultimately it is believed that the smaller coins of Korea will pass out of circulation. A central bank is to be established at Seoul to facilitate this movement.

It is said to be the purpose of Japan to establish a model administration in one of the Korean provinces, fully modern in its appliances and policies, and calculated to develop the province in the shortest time. Should this experiment prove a success, it will be extended to the entire peninsula. Should Korea express the desire to have Japan watch over her foreign interests, the Korean ministers and consuls will be recalled, the ministers of foreign countries at Seoul will return home, and only the foreign consuls will remain. The Korean army will at the same time be reduced to a nominal size, and the military system of the country will be merged with that of Japan.

This, in brief, is the Japanese policy in Korea. The Russian occupation would have overturned all this, and Japan would have remained an island empire, crowded to the point of suffocation.

From the view point of the Japanese, Korea is a prize worth fighting for. Its possession is one of the necessities of the Japanese situation, even though a nominal Korean government may continue in existence. Its control by Russia meant without any question the rude awakening of Japan from her dream of becoming a world power.

To Restore Black Satin.

Boil three pounds of peeled potatoes in a quart of water until reduced to a pulp. Strain the water through a hair-sieve, and after spreading out the satin carefully on an old board, dip a soft brush in the water and brush the satin over, moving always in the same direction.

Next fold the satin, and allow it to remain three hours before ironing on the wrong side.

Success always stands for itself. Failure needs an explanation.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

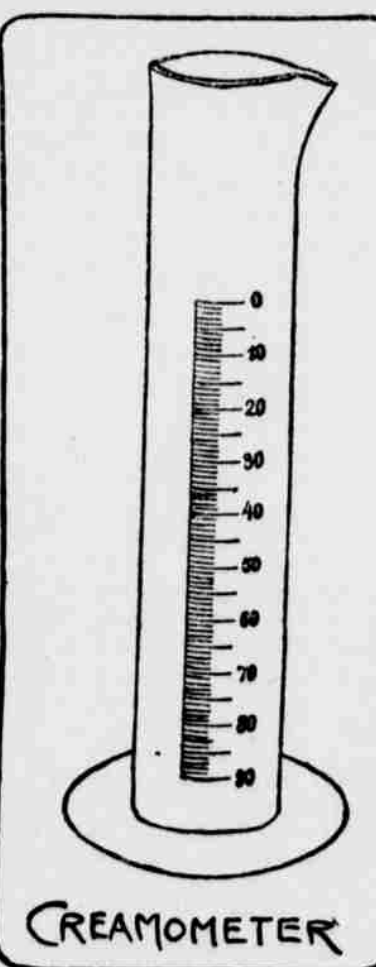
USE OF HAND SEPARATORS.

Care and Intelligence Should be Used in Their Management.

Some of the creameries insist on having the farmers furnish cream carrying 50 per cent. butter fat; this is done to save express charges but it should be remembered that it is much more difficult to produce cream as rich as that and still do good skimming. Remember that separator is a delicately adjusted piece of machinery and hence needs the best of care in every respect. Slovenly work cannot produce high class results. In the first place, the machine must be set perfectly level and securely bolted to a strong floor, but it is preferable to set the machine on a stone or cement foundation. This done, see to it that the milk is not allowed to get cold before skimming. As near as possible, skim as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow. The temperature should at least not fall much below 80 degrees F. Bear in mind what the directions furnished with the machine say in regard to speed and uniformity of turning the handle. Many people who are not accustomed to the machine start it with a jerk and keep up that jerky motion during the entire separation. Keep the same pressure on the handle at all times; do not relax the pressure when the handle bar is down for that is where the jerky motion originates. Until one becomes accustomed to the speed, a watch should be used by which to time the revolutions. Any of the standard machines will do good work and it is safe to say that any man who will closely follow the directions given by the makers of his machine will get good results, but bear in mind that guess work counts for little in running a modern cream separator; care and intelligence must be used.

Simple Test for Cream.

A very simple test and one which, although not altogether reliable, is better than none, is the judgment of milk by the amount of cream it will show. This is not an accurate test, because it may fail to show cream when it should or it may show more than it ought; however, it will not show cream if there is none in the milk. With two samples of milk having the same amount of fat different results may appear with this test, as the proportion of the fat globules which rise, depends somewhat on the age of the milk and the way it was handled before delivery. If fat globules have much difficulty in rising, only a small part of them will get to the top and they may carry up with them so much of the other constituents that there will be a large bulk of poor cream. When the test is care-



fully conducted and conditions are favorable to the rise of cream, fair results can usually be obtained. This test requires a long, graduated glass tube which is filled with milk to the zero mark and allowed to stand in a cool place for twenty to twenty-four hours. The cream is aided in rising by warming the milk to 100° F. and then setting it in the tube, in cold water, or the tube may be filled half full of milk and the remainder with warm water, which raises the temperature and reduces the viscosity; in such case only half as much cream will appear as the milk is to be given credit for; for example, if the contents of a glass are half water and show 10 per cent. cream upon the scale, this means, of course, 20 per cent. of the milk. If the milk is the same each day and is tested in the same way, there should be little difference in the cream shown. Tubes graduated specially for this test are sold by dairy-supply firms. The cream test furnishes a good opportunity to look for sediment; if the milk is not clean, dirt can be seen in the bottom of the cylinder. Care should be taken to carry the tube quietly so that neither the cream nor the sediment will be disturbed.

Keeping Hens Healthy.

The hen is willing; create an artificial summer about her; keep her at work; good health and activity and the right proportion of food properly composed are ultimately followed by reward.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1905, at two o'clock p. m.

All those certain lots of ground situate on the north side of public street leading from Bloomsburg to Rupert, designated as numbers (3) and (4) in the plot of lots as recently purchased by C. W. Miller from Evaline Rupert belong more fully described as follows to wit: Number (3) beginning at a point on said road one hundred and forty-three feet east of the land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty-six feet to a stake corner of land of Mary R. Mendenhall; thence along same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 21; thence south twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and sixty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Number 4—Beginning at a point on said road one hundred and eight and one-third feet east of land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and forty-six feet to stake corner of land of Mary R. Mendenhall; thence along the same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 3; thence along the same south twenty-seven degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence along the same south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Meyer Exrs. of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Esheleman terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Esheleman terre tenant.

WALLER, ATTY. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1905, at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake at the south east corner of lot now owned by Wm. E. Kauffman on the line of Second street as recently widened by an ordinance of the said Town and extending eastwardly forty feet along the north side of said Second street; thence northwardly parallel with lot of the said Kauffman two hundred and thirteen feet to the south side of Fishing creek; thence in a southwesterly direction the course of said alley forty feet to lot of said Kauffman; thence southwardly along the line of said lot about two hundred and three feet to the same more or less to Second street aforesaid.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Meyer Exrs. of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. William M. Harder and to be sold as the property of William M. Harder.

WALLER, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1905, at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the Township of Scott, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a corner of a lot of ground now or lately owned by George D. Keller, on the west side of Main street or great road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, and running thence along said street southwardly one hundred feet to the corner of Mill street; thence along said street westwardly one hundred and forty-eight feet to a back alley; thence along said alley northwardly eighty feet to George D. Keller's lot aforesaid; thence along the same eastwardly one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing one-third of an acre be the same more or less on which is erected a

STORE HOUSE,

and out-buildings. Also, all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Scott Township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of Mill street and an alley; thence along said alley one hundred and twenty-nine feet to an alley extended; thence north along the same fifty-four feet to a corner, and other land of said Irwin; thence west along said land one hundred and ninety feet to Mill street aforesaid; thence south along said street fifty-four feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Hiram Crouse vs. Silas Young and to be sold as the property of Silas Young.

MILLICK, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-estate of Clark Root, late of Hemlock Township, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Eli Oul and Taylor Ruckie, Administrators of the estate of Clark Root, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Grant Herring on Main street in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa. on Friday, April 28th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be barred from coming in upon said fund.

CLINTON HERRING, Auditor.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 3d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREER. JOHN G. HARMAN

FREZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below
Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office Over First National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa
Office in Ent's Building.

W. H. RHAWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with Grant Herring,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday
each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Wells' Building over J. G.
Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers Na-
tional Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddick building, Locust avenue.

MONTGOMERY TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE

WYTES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.

H. BIERMAN, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 410 Main St
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
7-30-11

J. J. BROWN, M. D.

THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work

SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner
all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when
artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman)
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies
in the world, among which are:
CASH TOTAL SURPLUS
Franklin of Phila. \$400,000 \$3,198,529 1,415.4
Penn'a. Phila. 400,000 3,325,169 1,415.4
Queen of N. Y. 500,000 3,528,915 1,621.8
Westchester, N. Y. 300,000 1,723,307 628.
N. America, Phila. 3,350,000 9,735,689 3,864

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.

W. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Companies
as there are in the World
and all losses promptly adjusted
and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.

(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf *

CITY HOTEL,

W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bat
rooms, hot and cold water, and modern
conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and
liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bat
rooms, hot and cold water, and all
modern

IN THE COURT ROOM.

Monday's Session Was An Unusually Busy One.

Court was in session on Monday, with all the Judges present. The following business was transacted: Estate George W. Supplee, dec'd. On petition citation awarded.

J. S. Woods vs. Adm. F. C. Harrison estate. Rule discharged and non suit entered.

Dr. I. R. Wolf vs. R. S. Howell. Rule made absolute.

W. C. Johnston, auditor of public accounts, filed his report.

J. H. Maize, George Breisch and W. G. Yetter appointed commissioners on the division of Locust township into two election districts.

H. G. Gillinger, J. R. Bibby and W. G. Yetter appointed viewers to vacate and relay a road in Cleveland township, near Jacob Stine's.

S. Ralph Whitmire discharged under the insolvent laws.

Arthur B. Naylor of Bloomsburg, naturalized.

Creta Foulk vs. B. R. Foulk. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

Anna May Eveland vs. W. E. Eveland. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

Charles F. Reichard vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Rule granted to show cause why change of venue shall not be granted.

In the matter of Hayman vs. H. W. Eyer. By agreement judgment entered for plaintiff against garnishee for \$85.56 and interest.

Petition was presented by Berwick Land Improvement Company for the satisfaction of an ancient mortgage.

J. W. Evans presented petition for satisfaction of mortgage.

Upon petition the Benton Council was granted permission to sell the materials heretofore purchased for the construction of the water works.

Petition presented to sell real estate of William Fenstermacher, supposed to be dead.

Susan Cooper vs. Garrison Bros. Rule discharged as the case will be tried at May term.

The Overland Limited to California leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 P. M. daily, arrives San Francisco the third day in time for a dinner. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. All ticket Agents sell via this route. Ask them to do so.

Handsome book, descriptive of California, sent for six cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Sheriff.

Sheriff W. W. Black, on Saturday sold the following properties at his office in the Court House:

Property of C. M. Krug on East Third street, to Thomas M. Landon for \$3800.

Property of Amos F. Sturtevant in West Berwick to the Security Building and Loan Association for \$500.

Property of Harvey Eisenhart, of Berwick, to Security Building and Loan Association for \$900.

T. A. Shirk, in Berwick, for \$500 to the Security Building and Loan Association.

Edwin J. Hadley's presentation of moving pictures as he advertised, are indeed of a high class. The programme is long enough to satisfy everybody and without being monotonous, because of the great and well chosen variety of selections. What in justice can be said of this attraction is that it is not only entertaining, but distinctly instructive—educational—Allentown, Pa., Morning Call, May 10th, 1904.

At the Opera House next Wednesday evening, April 16th.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. I. A. O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Palm Sunday in Jerusalem.

How it is Celebrated in the Holy City by Thousands.

It is Palm Sunday in the Holy City. None of the worshipers today, numbering perhaps eight or ten thousand people, mostly visitors from other lands, is too poor to have a palm branch; it may be small, but it has a value far beyond that asked by the not over-scrupulous dealer. Early as we reach the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, other thousands have preceded us, devout pilgrims have spent the night in the building in order to have a position of advantage. To see the procession of patriarchs, bishops and priests, which passes in and through the church, is worth a night of vigil; surely these earnest, simple people will have their reward.

Lenten Season at Seaside.

It is a wise provision for the general health, abstaining from so much rich food, gaieties, etc., for a short period in the early spring; but resting is not enough to truly recruit the tired brain and organs, a good tonic should be added, and one of the best is a short stay at the seashore, inhaling the invigorating salt air.

The finest place for this purpose is Atlantic City, originally a mere summer watering place it has developed into one of the greatest all-the-year-round health and pleasure resorts in the world. The wide boardwalk, nearly facing the south affords a fine warm sunshiny promenade, with a beautiful unobstructed view of the ocean, while the numerous first-class hotels have all the accommodations of those in the largest cities, and the fine sun parlors are a pleasant retreat in cool or inclement weather.

The best way to reach Atlantic City is by the Reading System, whose well equipped trains of luxuriously appointed coaches and Pullman Parlor Cars leave Chestnut Street and South Street Ferries, Philadelphia, at frequent convenient intervals. A special convenience to the busy worker is the "Saturday only" express, leaving at 1:00 P. M., and stopping, on notice, at Pleasantville, to accommodate visitors to the Atlantic City Golf Links.

The Woman's Home Companion for April is the Easter number, and well befits the season. A leading article, "Most Picturesque of Easter Celebrations," describes an Easter in Jerusalem. The second in the articles on food-adulteration comes close home in relating "How the Baby Pays the Tax." The fiction unusually good—"The King of Diamonds," by Louis Tracy, producing new and fascinating complications, and in the second instalment of "Martha and Her American Kitchen," Marion Harland enlisting our interest still further in the woes of married couple—and the short stories are capital. "Fads and Frills of Fashion" tell, of course, about Easter hats and gowns. "Nature-Study," Mrs. Sangster's practical advice to "The Girl Who Earns Her Own Living," and other regular departments, are as full of interest as ever. Published by The Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

The Prize Plow and Intelligent Farmer

There are good plows on the market, but the farseeing, intelligent, up to date farmer calls for something more than that—he wants the best. At the Fairs last Fall "LeRoy" Plows in every instance were awarded the first prize over all other Plows on the market. If you want a Plow look around, investigate, ask any farmer who has used a "LeRoy" Plow what he thinks of it, compare and suit the Plow to your convenience, not your convenience to the Plow. The "LeRoy" line is complete; you will find just the plow adapted to your needs in the "LeRoy." Sold by H. G. SUPPLEE, Bloomsburg, Pa. E. E. LOW, Lime Ridge, Pa.



Balmer's Celebrated Kaffir Boys' Choir will appear in the Normal Auditorium Saturday evening next. This is one of the most unique entertainments before the public. Every item on the program is given with a spirit that at once catches the audience. The boys sing soprano, contralto and tenor. With Mr. Balmer's bass voice, a complete quartette is formed. The repertoire of the company is as extensive and varied as it is possible to wish, consisting of upwards of sixty selections: Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Part Songs, Old Melodies, etc. All of them given from memory.

The diagram of seats is now open at Biddleman's.

SUCCESS.

All the world pays tribute to Success.

President Roosevelt was on March 4th, inaugurated the chief magistrate of this great country, the first vice president ever so honored. It is worth any man's while to think over Mr. Roosevelt's life from the time he entered the Assembly at Albany until now.

And do not cheat yourself of the benefits accruing from a candid study of his career by imagining that his environments made him; for the truth is that he made his environments and blazed his own way to his present enviable place.

A few lines are sufficient to tell that President Diaz has practically completed the Mexican Isthmus Route, opening a highway for the world's traffic between the oceans four days shorter than that which the Panama Canal, when completed, will afford. But if you will read the history of that great railway with its terminal ports, you will learn that every Mexican ruler since the days of Cortez tried and failed to do what Diaz has accomplished; that a score of the world's greatest contractors even during Diaz's time have brought to the project every resource at their command, without success; that the unconquerable will of President Diaz persisted to the end and has finally mastered every difficulty, and has crowned with triumph the years of failure, stretching back to the time when Herman Cortez first set foot on the narrow strip of Mexican land dividing the oceans of the Occident and the Orient. Study the life of President Diaz, in the widow's son and schoolboy at Oaxaca you will find the same stuff that has enabled the man to build a modern inter-oceanic railway through a country where the world's engineers had declared it to be impossible.

All the world pays tribute to Success, yet only the few know at what cost it is attained.—Cent Per Cent for April.

Adam Miller Dies.

Adam Miller, aged about 68, died at his home near Hetlerville. His widow, four sons and two daughters survive him as follows: H. Miller of Mountain Grove, Jacob and A. M. Miller of Mifflinville, Levi H. Miller at home. Mrs. Mary Webster of Mountain Grove and Mrs. S. M. Robinhood of Mifflinville. The funeral services were held at his late residence Friday morning. Interment in Mifflinville cemetery.

Moyer Bros., Will Give One Week's Treatment Free.

Hand this coupon to MOYER BROS.

Gentlemen: Please give me a Week's Free Treatment bottle of Dr. Kennedy's Cal-Cura Solvent.

Name.....

Address.....

We sell and heartily recommend Dr. David Kennedy's Cal-Cura Solvent, the wonderful new Kidney and Liver cure. It is not a "patent medicine." It will not disappoint you. Reputation counts. Dr. Kennedy's excellent preparations have been world famous for over 30 years. We will give you a Week's Free Treatment bottle if you simply cut out the coupon above and hand to us. Large bottles, for complete treatment, cost \$1.00. 6 bottles for \$5.00.

TRIAL LIST.

For Week Beginning Monday, May 1st, 1905.—First Week.

Susan E. Cooper vs. Margaret Avera, Edward Avera and Archie Avera, doing business as Avera & Sons.

Susan E. Cooper vs. Jacob Garrison.

Susan E. Cooper vs. E. W. Garrison and Jacob S. Garrison trading as Garrison Bros.

Thomas E. Harder vs. John A. Shuman.

S. R. Carl vs. C. A. Small.

S. R. Carl vs. Andrew Zero.

John T. Richards vs. Shepard Boone.

The Hydraulic Mfg. Co. vs. J. K. Sharpless.

O. W. George vs. B. A. Friedman.

SECOND WEEK.

F. P. Cressy vs. North and West Branch Railway Company.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company vs. Town of Bloomsburg.

John Atherholt and Lillie Atherholt vs. Charles Hughes.

Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.

Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.

B. F. Sharpless vs. E. B. Tustin.

Alveretta Kline vs. J. P. McManus.

Frederic B. Ringrose vs. W. D. Campbell.

John Stealy vs. American Car and Foundry Company.

Mary A. Creveling vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Co.

John Mourey vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.

Charles Reichard vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

John E. Shuman vs. Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Co.

Alveretta Kline vs. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick R. R. Co.

Lloyd Fox vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.

Sarah J. Martz vs. The Boro of Berwick.

Jacob R. Stine vs. J. J. Cherington and N. C. Bare trading as Bare and Cherington.

John F. Cressy and J. Harvey Cressy, Admrs. of W. H. Cressy, dec'd. vs. Harry B. Cressy, Milton B. Cressy and Sarah Cressy.

Thomas Elmes vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

Thomas Elmes vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.

W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.

A. B. Herring vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.

Robert D. Yeager vs. The Township of Locust.

Sarah Vastine vs. Cross Creek Coal Company.

Priscilla Reichelderfer and Ellen Geary vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITION TO HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Sealed proposals are invited for the erection of an addition or extension to the High School Building. A copy of the plans and specifications may be obtained from B. W. Jury, architect after Thursday, the 3rd of March. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bond in the sum of two hundred dollars to show good faith on the part of the bidder. These will be returned after the contract is entered into.

The contractor will be required to give an approved bond, not only conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, but also for the payment of all bills contracted for labor and materials in the erection of the building. Bids close at 1:00 P. M. on Friday, April 14, 1905. J. C. RUTTER, Jr., Pres. 3-23 4t

J. C. RUTTER, Jr., Pres. 3-23 4t

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Mary Rambo vs. Jesse Rambo. In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County. No 45 February Term, 1905.

To Jesse Rambo late of Columbia County, Pa. Whereas Mary Rambo your wife has filed a libel in the court of Common Pleas of said county of February Term 1905, praying a divorce against you.

Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said court on or before Monday the 1st day of May next to answer the complaint of the said Mary Rambo and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence. C. A. SMALL, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff. 4-6 4t

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on the 1st Monday of May, 1905, to wit May 1st, under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations." Approved April 20, 1874, and its supplements by Abraham Kline, John McHenry, E. A. Kline, J. P. Hanch and D. J. Foust for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE McHENRY CEMETERY COMPANY, of Orange Township, the character and object of which is to keep and maintain a public burial ground, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy, all the rights, benefits, and privileges, conferred by the Act and its supplements. CHRISTIAN A. SMALL, Solicitor. 3-30 4t

Spring Opening Days Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 6, 7 and 8th.

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